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Department of State.
Austin December 16 1841

Hon Joseph Eve
Chargé d'Affaires of the U States

Sir

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to inform you that on the 10th inst with the following Officers he

Sam Houston — President
Edward Burleson — Vice President
Cabinet
Geo W Hockley — Secty State
Alex Bullock — Secty War and Nav

The other Officers of the Cabinet have not yet been selected

The undersigned is desired by the President to present to you his high consideration and that you will kindly to the Government you represent assurances on his behalf, of unbroken & the most perfect harmony which exists between that and the Government

The Undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to you assurances of his high consideration and respect

Anson Jones

Department of State
Austin December 27. 1841

Hon. Barnard E. Bee.

Sir

The President having been pleased to appoint Mr James Reily to succeed you as the Chargé d'Affaires of this Republic near the Govt of the United States, and to grant you permission to return home, I have the honor, by his direction to enclose you herewith your Letter of Recall. This is addressed to the Secretary of State of the United States, of whom you will please take the usual leave by letter, (if this does not find you at Washington) as it may be inconvenient for you to visit the Federal City, to take leave in person.

Not being accurately informed of your present place of stay, I forward two copies of this communication, one to Washington City, the other to N. Orleans, the latter to the care of the Mexican Consul. The Letter of Recall accompanies the copy sent to the last mentioned place.

I am also directed by the President respectfully to inform you that he views your long absence from Washington as a desertion of your Post injurious to the interests of this Government and disrespectful to that of the U. States.

I have the honor to be,
With high regard,
Your Obt Servant
Anson Jones

Department of State,
Austin, December 27. 1841

To
His Excellency,
The Minister of Foreign Affairs
Of the United States

Sir

Mr Farnard E. Rice who has for some time past resided near the Government of the United States in the character of Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, being about to return to his country, I have directed him to take leave of your Excellency, and to embrace the opportunity offered by the occasion to convey through you to the President of the United States the friendly sentiments entertained towards him by the President of the Republic of Texas, and his ardent and sincere desire to continue and improve the relations of harmony and friendship now so happily existing between the two countries.

I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Anson Jones

Department of State.
Austin, December 28. 1841.

To
Jonas Edsoune
Secretary of Legation
Of the Republic of Texas

Sir

In the absence of the Chargé d'Affaires of this Republic at Washington I am will communicate to the Government of the United States information that, in conformity with the Constitution, a new administration of the Government of this Republic commenced its operations on the 13th. inst. constituted as follows, viz.

Sam. Houston	President
Edward Burleson	Vice President

Cabinet

Anson Jones	Secretary of State
Geo. W. Hockley	Secretary of War and Navy
Geo. W. Terrell	Attorney General

You will acquaint yourself of the opportunity offered to this occasion to make known to the Government of the United States the friendly feelings entertained by His Excellency, the President, towards the mother Republic, and his ardent desire to continue and preserve harmony and a good understanding between the two Countries.

I have the honor to be
With great respect
Your Obt. Servant
Anson Jones

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Department of State,
Austin, December 30th. 1841

Hon. Joseph Eve,
Chargé d'Affaires of the U. States
&c &c &c

Sir,

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of Mr Eve Chargé d'Affairs of the United States of the 20th inst. communicating information of injuries said to have been sustained by Indians domiciliated within the United States from certain citizens of Texas;— requesting an enquiry into the matter on the part of this Govt., and if they shall have been made as represented, that the authors thereof be suitably punished;— and also that the Government of the United States expects that sufficient means be employed by Texas to guard against a repetition of such proceedings.

The undersigned has the honor to refer to Mr Eve, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, that instructions will be immediately issued to the District Attorney of the proper Judicial District to cause a strict inquiry to be made into the circumstances of the trespasses complained of, and if made as represented the authors of the offences to be promptly punished in accordance with the requirements of our laws.

The President before whom Mr. Eve's note has been laid, has also directed the undersigned to assure Mr Eve, that, deeply impressed with the importance it is to the interests of both countries, and the continuance of friendly relations now existing between them and which it is his strong desire to promote, that each should restrain their citizens from trespassing upon those of the other, he will employ every necessary means within his disposal to prevent the occurrence of any such proceedings as those complained of, in future, on the part of Citizens of this Republic.

The undersigned embraces this occasion to renew to Mr. Eve, the assurances of his high consideration.

(Anson Jones)

Department of State
Austin, January 21st 1842

Hon. Geo. T. M^c Intosh
Chargé d Affaires &c &c &c

Sir,

You will communicate to the Government of the King of the French, information that, in conformity with the Constitution of this Republic, a new administration commenced its operations on the 13th. Dec^r 1841, with the following Officers, viz;

Sam^l Houston - President.
Edward Burleson, Vice President.

Cabinet

Anson Jones, Secretary of State
Geo. W. Hockley, Secretary of War & Navy
Geo W Terrell, Attorney General.

You will avail yourself of the opportunity afforded by this occasion to make known to the Government of the King of the French, the friendly feelings entertained by His Excellency the President, towards the King and his Government, and his ardent desire to cultivate and preserve harmony and a good understanding between the two countries.

Yours of 1st November 1841, complaining of the deranged situation of your finances in Paris, has been received and laid before His Excellency, the President, who communicated the same to Congress. The President exceedingly regrets the unpleasant situation in which you are placed and the consequences which may result to you, and of the impoverished situation of the country which has caused it and instructs me to give you assurances, that so soon as means can possibly be obtained, you shall have a remittance for the amount due you.

There has been no definitive action of Congress with regard to the "donation scrip" asked in your letter, that of furnishing you land scrip, — and the President has no right to issue such scrip under existing laws as will be available to you.

The appropriation bills are now under consideration in Congress, and when passed no time shall be lost in forwarding a draft to you, but we are at present at a loss to know through what channel to make you remittances, in your next you will advise the most direct source or nearest house in New Orleans or Galveston as your agent.

I have the honor to be Very Respectfully, Your Obedient Servant
Anson Jones

Department of State Austin Jan. 26. 1842.

Gen James Hamilton Minister Plenipotentiary &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The laws authorizing a loan to be negotiated for five Millions of Dollars having been repealed by the present Congress of Texas and your functions as Commissioner having in consequence transpired and as you have signified your intention of return from time to time to return home, His Excellency the President has directed me to inform you that he will at an early day appoint a successor to discharge the various diplomatic functions in Europe, which were devolved upon you by his predecessor, and to request that you will return to Texas at the earliest convenient opportunity. As diplomatic relations have not been established with any of the Courts to which you were accredited it has not been deemed necessary to send you formal letters of recall for presentation on taking leave of them finally — I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Your Ob^t Ser^t

Department of State
Austin, January 26. 1842.

Hon. James Reily,
Chargé d'Affaires
Of the Republic of Texas
&c. &c. &c

Sir,

In entering upon the discharge of your duties as the Representative of this Government to the United States, it is not deemed necessary that you should be further instructed for the present, than to ascertain as far as may be practicable for you in your personal interviews with the Secretary of State of the United States, the dispositions of that Government in relation to three important and most interesting subjects.

The first is the terms and conditions upon which she is willing to form a Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce with Texas and her views upon the several leading points which have been submitted to her consideration, by your predecessor, as a basis of negotiation.

The second, is the policy and course which will be pursued by the present Administration, in reference to the immense hordes of Indians which her policy has accumulated upon her western limits, and immediately adjacent to our borders, the facts in reference to certain tribes being furnished with arms and ammunition, in payment of annuities, and what means she is about to adopt to restrain their repeated aggressions upon the territory and citizens of Texas.

In reference to the views of this Government on these subjects you are already informed, and will find very copious instructions among the papers of the Legation at Washington.

The Third, and last subject, to which your investigations are to be directed, is the Annexation of Texas to the United States, the probability of any contingency arising which would dispose the government of that country to assent to or offer a proposal of that kind, and the dispositions of Congress and the people generally, so far as you have an opportunity of learning them in reference to this measure.

So soon as the results of your enquiries, under these instructions shall be made known to this Department, further and more definite ones, will be furnished you on each of these subjects for your guidance.

The Treaty for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, between Texas and Great Britain has met the approbation of the Senate and will be ratified by the President immediately, and it is confidently hoped and expected that our relations with that country, will soon be placed upon a footing, which will be productive of important and beneficial results to Texas.

Gen. James Hamilton, late Minister to England is recalled and a successor to him will be appointed at an early day.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect
Your Obedient Servant,

Anson Jones

Department of State
Austin, February 4th. 1842.

Hon Geo. L. McIntosh
Chargé d'Affaires
&c &c &c

Sir.

His Excellency the President being advised of your having frequently expressed a desire to return home, has appointed Ashbel Smith, Esq., to your place, and has instructed me to say that you can at your own convenience return to Texas.

You will receive accompanying this, or by the first convenient opportunity which offers. Certificates for nine thousand six hundred acres of land in tracts of 640 acres each, with a copy of the law authorizing the issue of it &c. which it is hoped you will be enabled to dispose of to an advantage. This is the only alternative at present to pay the arrearages due you. The Congress has made no appropriation to pay arrearages of any kind, except in a few special cases. they have merely made an appropriation (and that a small one) for the support of the Civil list for this year.

It is a matter of deep mortification to the President to place this before you as the only means of payment for the valuable services rendered this Country in your Representative Character at the Court of France, but such is the case.

In taking leave of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of France you will avail yourself of the occasion to offer renewed assurances of the President of his ardent desire for a continuation of friendly feelings and intercourse between this and the Government of the King of the French.

Accompanying this is your letter of Recall directed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs which you will present him. You, also, have a copy of the same for yourself.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,
Your Obedient Servant
Anson Jones

Department of State,
Austin 4th February 1842

To His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs
&c the Government of France.

Sir.

Mr. L. McIntosh, who has for some time past resided near the Court of St. Cloud in the character of Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas, being about to return to his Country, I have directed him to take leave of your Excellency, and to embrace the opportunity offered by the occasion to convey through you to His Majesty the King of the French the friendly sentiments entertained towards him by the President of the Republic of Texas, and his ardent and sincere desire to cultivate and improve the relations of harmony and friendship now existing between the two countries. I avail myself of this occasion to offer to your Excellency the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Anson Jones

Department of State
Austin February 5th 1842

Hon. Isabel Smith
Chargé d'Affaires
Of the Republic of Texas

Sir

You will receive, herewith, your Commission as Chargé d'Affaires to France together with your letter of credence to be presented to His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and copies of instructions recently forwarded to your predecessor which will be for your guidance, so far as the object therein specified may not have been completed by him on your arrival at Paris.

The accumulation of business upon the Executive and this Department occasioned by the present Session of Congress and other causes, render it impracticable for me to furnish you with detailed instructions for your observance. You are, however, well acquainted with the views of the President in relation to your Mission which have been made known to you in the several interviews which you have recently held, and he relies upon your zeal, judgment and discretion to carry them into effect.

So soon as you can arrange your private affairs it is desirable you should leave for Paris; and more definite instructions will be forwarded you at the earliest possible moment

I have the honor to be
With the highest respect
Your Obedient Servant.

Anson Jones

To His Excellency
The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Of the Government of France.

Sir,

The President of the Republic of Texas having thought proper to appoint Mr. Isabel Smith Minister Charge d'Affaires from this Government to the Government of His Majesty the King of the French, I have the honor of announcing the same to your Excellency, and of praying you to give credence to whatever he shall say to you on my part. He knows the concern our Republic takes in the interest and prosperity of the Kingdom of France, our strong desire to cultivate her friendship, and to deserve it by all the good offices which may be in our power. He knows also, my zeal to promote these by whatever may depend upon my ministry. I have no doubt that Mr. Smith will so conduct himself as to meet your confidence; and I avail myself with pleasure, of this occasion to offer you renewed assurances of my high and distinguished consideration.

Anson Jones

Department of State,
Austin, February 4th 1842.

Department of State.
Austin, February 7th 1842

Hon. James Reily,
Chargé d'Affaires
of the Republic of Texas.

Sir,

Enclosed I send you the Commissions of P. Edmunds as Consul for this Republic for the Port of New Orleans (Louisiana) and Edward Hutaiwa, as Consul for St. Louis (Missouri) You will please make the usual application for their Exequaturs, and when obtained, to forward them with the Commissions, to their appropriate destinations.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect
Your Obedient Servant

Anson Jones

Department of State
Austin, February 9. 1842

Hon. James Reily,
Chargé d Affaires
Of the Republic of Texas

Sir

Enclosed I have the honor to transmit to you a full power to negotiate a Treaty of Amity, Navigation and Commerce with the United States of America. The instructions for your governance in this matter for the present were forwarded to you on the 6th Ultimo.

Congress adjourned on the 5th Instant sine die — having appropriated only nine thousand dollars, for the support of foreign Missions and agencies, and one thousand for the Contingent expenses of the same.

I have the honor to be
With the highest respect
Your Ob't Servant

Anson Jones

Sam. Houston, President of the Republic of Texas:

To all whom these presents shall come Greeting:

Know Ye, That in the prospect of new intercourse between the Republic of Texas and the Government of the United States of America for the advancement and encouragement of commerce, and conceiving all reasonable, desirable advice and effectual special trust and confidence in the integrity, prudence and abilities of Anson Jones, Minister Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic to reside near the said Government of the United States of America, I have invested him with full and all manner of power and authority, for and in the name of the Republic of Texas to meet and confer with any person or persons duly authorized by the said Government of the United States of America, hereby promising with his person and effects duly to ratify and perform whatever shall be agreed, concluded and executed by and between the said Minister and any person or persons, by virtue of these presents.

In the Testimony whereof, I have caused the Great Seal of the Republic of Texas to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Austin the ninth day of February in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and forty two and of the Independence of the Republic the seventh.

Sam. Houston

By the President:

Anson Jones
Secy of State.

Washington February 28th 1842.

Hon. Daniel Smith
Chargé d'Affaires &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose you herewith, the Commission of Mr. Henri Castro, as Consul General of this Republic for the reception of France, and that of Mr. Paul Emile Lemoyne, as Consul for the Port of Bordeaux, in which you will please forward the necessary Exequaturs and cause the same with the Commissions to those gentlemen respectively.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect.
Your Obedient Servant

Anson Jones

Department of State
Galveston, March 5. 1841.

Hon. Joseph Eve,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th ultimo, inviting my attention to the treaty of the 5th April 1831, between the United States and Mexico, by which each of the two governments mutually agrees in the second article, not to grant any particular favor to other nations, in respect to commerce and navigation which shall not immediately become common to the other party; and stating that certain distinctions were made in the duties charged in Texas upon French Wines and Brandies under the treaty with this country and France, unfavorable to the Merchants and traders of the United States, which Mr. Eve conceives to be in violation of the treaty stipulations first above referred to.

In reply I have the honor to state that this favorable distinction in duty upon Wines and Brandies refers to such as are the growth and production of France only, and imported directly in French or Texian vessels, and as neither of these articles the growth and production of the United States, are made objects of exportation from the United States to Texas, it would therefore seem to me that the distinction to which Mr. Eve refers is not in violation of the treaty stipulations, but in full accordance with the policy pursued by most European and American nations, at the present time, the reciprocity established between them, in their intercourse with each other, having reference always to the articles which are the produce, growth or manufacture of their respective countries. Besides in the treaty between Texas & France some important concessions are made in favor of Texian shipping and commerce over those of France, which by the two governments was considered at the time of its formation as a compensation for the diminished duty on the article referred to above. The second article of the treaty, referred to by Mr. Eve in his note, provides that all concessions granted to other nations by either party shall become common to the other party, who shall enjoy the same free, if the concession was free, or upon the same conditions if the concession was conditional. So, therefore, this distinction in duty on Wines and Brandies the growth and production of France has been conditional, the government of Texas supposed that no other nation could complain of the same, without having first indicated a willingness and having entered into stipulations for similar conditions with it. The distinction was made in favor of French Wines by the proclamation of the late President by which there was admitted free of duty as an arrangement which this government only considered temporary in its character and which is the intention of the President speedily to revoke.

Notice has been given to the Government of the United States of an intention on the part of Texas to terminate the treaty of the 5th April 1831 between the United States and Mexico so far as Texas is concerned and negotiations are now in progress at Washington for the formation of a new Commercial Convention between the two countries, it is hoped that such arrangements may be entered into as will be mutually advantageous and secure the best interests as well as a continuance of the friendly relations of the two countries.

I embrace the occasion to renew to Mr. Eve the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Anson Jones

Department of State
Washington March 9th. 1812.

Sir. I have the honor
Charge d'Affaires of
to
Sir

I have received your letter of the 3d. instant
the Queen of Great Britain together with a letter of credence to
to state the principal occasion of their appearance
of the same for yourself.

It is the wish of the President that you should proceed
with as little delay as possible to London and receive the duties
your there functions to govern to which time your services will be
required as soon thereafter as may be consistent with the proper execution
of your duties at London and as circumstances will permit.

So soon as you arrive at London you will immediately
proceed after the presentation of your letter of credence and recognition by
the Government of the United to the exchange of the ratifications of
the three treaties concluded between Great Britain the United
States of June 1807 and March 1809. The transmission of the
mediation of Great Britain with France and the treaty of the
practical suspension of the Orders in Council. The ratifications of
the two last mentioned treaties you will receive herewith and those of
the first you will receive from the hands of Mr. Pinkney
to 23 Thos. Horton Street London on order for which from Messrs.
Hamilton Anderson in case it herewith enclosed.

So soon as the ratifications shall have been exchanged and
you are properly received and acknowledged as the Diplomatic Repre-
sentative of this Government at the Court of St. James you will in the
first place ascertain as far as practicable the disposition of the Prince
Government in regard to some prompt and efficient action on its part in
relation to her mediation between France and Russia and at the same time
use a prompt determination on this subject. It is very desirable as you
are well aware that this matter now so long delayed should receive the
earliest attention. The attainment of Peace between France & Russia &
the two parties directly and to England herself, in regard to her commercial
interests is an object of paramount importance. France at present is
and town out with the appearance of a Wasteland, many of her citizens
are now suffering in wretched captivity, and in Mexican bondage and
while something effectual is now done in the matter by Great Britain,
it may justly be feared that the word must and will soon become
unhealthy and a barren commerce the results of which cannot
now be calculated. To avert these evils, therefore, and secure to
nation an advantage from this capitulation it is hoped that an efficient
mediation may be accepted by Great Britain under the provisions
of the Convention with France that the mediation if accepted may
be prompt, since it is from unsuccessful and precipitation will
produce not the slightest

France will at last have the advantage

of knowing what she may depend upon and will be prepared to adopt a policy in accordance with circumstances.

The recognition of this country by Spain and the formation of a commercial treaty with that country, in consequence of the important colonial privileges in the West India Islands is deemed a matter of much interest to Texas. In the present state of European politics it is known that Great Britain exercises a strong control over the councils of that country and disposes the policy of the Government. You will therefore endeavor to enlist the good offices of Lord Aberdeen in the accomplishment of this object or at least in ascertaining the views of the Court of Madrid in relation to it. For this purpose you will correspond with Mr. Kennedy, Consul General at London and Mr. Castro Consul General at Paris, who have each tendered their good offices to this government in the matter and who will be called upon from time to time hereafter to give you useful information in relation to it.

The Colonization Contracts which have been entered into for introducing emigrants from France and England and others which are now in progress for introducing emigrants from Germany and Belgium are deemed objects of much interest. Texas, has a surface of land and wants laborers and Capitalists. Europe generally has a redundance of population and more capital than can now be employed satisfactorily and to a good profit. The prospect therefore of these contracts is to bring population and money to Texas from the storehouses of Europe. You will, therefore, render every proper aid to your power to the promotion of the objects of these contracts, by rendering correct information on the subject and by assuring those who may wish to engage of the favorable disposition of the government and people of Texas towards Colonization &c. &c.

You will receive herewith the Commissions of William Kennedy as Consul General of this Republic for Great Britain and Charles Saunders, as Consul for the Port of Liverpool England. You will apply for the usual Exequatur upon these and when obtained transmit them together with these Commissions to those Gentlemen respectively.

It is expected you will keep this Department constantly advised of all your proceedings and communicate any information of importance which you may obtain, with promptitude and accuracy.

The President relies upon your zeal in behalf of Texas and as you are well acquainted with our institutions and resources, he expects you will endeavor in your intercourse and conduct the important mission with which you are charged in Europe not to be misunderstood in the opinions and measures of the country and people you are here to represent.

As many opportunities have been afforded you of ascertaining correctly the sentiments of the President and of this Department in reference to the various questions of importance to the country, further details instructions

for your accustomed civilities during your residence at this Court.

I have the honor to be
with the highest consideration
Sir Your Excellencies
Most obedient Servant

Republic of Texas
Department of State
Austin 2d March 1842

To His Excellency
The Minister for Foreign Affairs
Of the Government of Great Britain

&c.

The President of the Republic of Texas having thought proper to appoint Mr. Isbel Smith, Minister Charge d'Affaires from this Govt. to the Government of His Britannic Majesty, I have the honor of announcing the name to your Excellency, and of requesting you to give credence to whatever he shall say to you on our part. He knows the concern our Republic takes in the interest and prosperity of this Nation, our strong desire to cultivate her friendship and to observe on all the good offices which may be in our power. He knows also how great to preserve this he is to be obtained upon any occasion.

I have no doubt that Mr. Smith will be received kindly as he must your confidence; and I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion to offer you assurances of my high and distinguished consideration.

Anson Jones

Department of State,
Austin, January 20th 1842.

Wm. G. S. M. Enloe,
Chargé d'Affaires
of the Republic of Texas.

Sir

You will receive, herewith, instructions to present to the Government of His Majesty, the King of the French, information of the change of administration which has recently taken place in Texas, under the provisions of its constitution.

His Excellency, the President, desires that you embrace the earliest opportunity, which will present itself, in transmitting this information to His Majesty's Minister of Foreign Affairs, to assure that functionary of the great regard the President feels in entering upon the discharge of the duties of Chief Magistrate of this nation to find that the former good understanding which existed between Texas and France, has been, and still continues to be interrupted by no unfriendly differences with the late administration and the Hon. Comte de Saligny, His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires and representative to this Government. Differences of this kind, greatly to be regretted, at all times, when they may arise between nations whose interest and whose policy it is to maintain friendly relations (as is the case in the present instance) become more deeply deplored, as they have arisen under circumstances, of a character, which should not have interrupted an interchange of previously existing harmony, and have reference to a generous and liberal people, for whom the President and people of Texas entertain the warmest regard and sympathy; whose Government was the first in Europe to acknowledge our nationality, and one which has not failed, on all occasions, since, to manifest the most friendly dispositions towards us. Though accidental circumstances may have placed individuals in public stations who have been misled in giving proper expression to national feelings and sentiments, and even misunderstanding the character of the people of Texas, who are deeply sensible of their high obligations, one of the friendship, and the courtesy, due to the Representative of France, a nation not less distinguished by the sciences which elevate, than the refinements, which adorn civilized man, the present administration would not be doing justice to these sentiments if it failed to disclaim for the Government and people of Texas, the slightest language of rudeness or disrespect which may be attributed to the act.

In making satisfactory explanations concerning what may affect the affairs of the Government of the King, you will take occasion to assure the Government of the present Executive with, in good faith, exert every faculty he possesses to punish according to the existing principles of law, the offence complained of. It is gratifying, that the actual Chargé d'Affaires, has been so many unfriendly proofs of sincere sentiments of friendship, as the Government and people of Texas and for whom the President regard the citizens of this country and community, entertain an exalted personal regard

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The President hopes, when you shall have made the necessary representations, which these instructions authorize, that the controversies between France and Spain, may be amicably arranged to the satisfaction of both parties; he views and regrets, as both, in common with the people of this country, entertain for France, he has instructed me, to assure you, in sincere and ardent, as well as the desire to reestablish and perpetuate those friendly relations which formerly existed and which are so essential to the promotion of the best interests of the two countries.

For the more speedy attainment of this important object, the Excellency has instructed me to say, that he wishes to see you again at your post, near this Government.

I avail myself of the occasion offered in making this communication, to renew to you, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Dft

Department of State,
Austin, March 3d 1842

To

A. de Saligny, Esq
Chargé d'Affaires of France
&c &c &c

Sir,

I am instructed by the Extraordinary Envoy Mr. Isaac Smith, who goes to France, accredited as the Chargé d'Affaires of the Government, and of Henri Castro, Esq. who has received the appointment of Consul General of this Republic, for your Country, to address you these communications.

It is the desire of His Excellency, the President, that these unfortunate difficulties existing between France and Texas, be amicably arranged to the satisfaction of both parties; he views and regrets, as both, in common with the people of this country, entertain for France, he has instructed me, to assure you, in sincere and ardent, as well as the desire to reestablish and perpetuate those friendly relations which formerly existed and which are so essential to the promotion of the best interests of the two countries.

For the more speedy attainment of this important object, His Excellency has instructed me to say, that he wishes to see you again at your post, near this Government.

I avail myself of the occasion offered in making this communication, to renew to you, the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

Dft

Department of State,
Galveston, March 9th 1842

To

John A. Mac Leod, Esq.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note

of this date, enclosing a letter addressed to me by Messrs. Everton Darby & Lane, at London, on the 11th. Inst. 1842, on the subject of two Bonds of the Republic of Texas, for $ 250.000 each.

The consideration of the subject to which the communication from Messrs. Everton Darby & Lane refers, belongs properly to the Secretary of the Treasury, to whom the same will be submitted for action thereon.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Ob.t Serv.t

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Houston, March 26.th 1842.

To the Hon:
Wm Henry Daingerfield.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Enclosed herewith, I send you a properly authenticated copy of an order of Blockade this day issued by His Excellency, the Pres.t.

You will have the goodness to have the same made public in the Newspapers of New Orleans, and inform this Dep.t of the day and date of the publication there.

I have the honor to be;
with the highest respect.
Your most Ob.t and very humble Ser.t

Anson Jones.

Department of State
Houston, April 2.nd 1842.

W. A. Bonnevoit Esq.
Galveston.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the letter, which you did me the honor to address me on 28th. March ultimo

The friendly sentiments which you have expressed in behalf of Texas, and the interest you feel in her early prosperity, are duly appreciated. You seem to be a Navy which should be most suitable for Texas under the circumstances in which she is now placed, and in regard to which, as well as

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Inclosure in Mr. Pickering's
Letter of the 15th May 1799

Extract

Dispatches from Lord Hawkesbury to Mr. Merry dated Downing Street 25th March 1799

Department of State,
Boston, 20th May 1799

Hon. Thomas Mercy,
Chargé des Affaires,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

I have received despatches of 25th March and 8th June 1798, which I did not receive until the 14th April last, and have been waiting for His Excellency the President's return to the seat of Government, to communicate to him their contents, before I replied to your several letters of the 25th March, 8th June, 20th July, and 10th August last. He arrived here on the 15th instant, and I have had the honor of laying before him your despatches, and of receiving his instructions thereupon.

The President directs me to inform you, that the Government of the United States, desirous of preserving peace with all nations, and particularly with Great Britain, with which they have the strongest motives to cultivate friendship, and carefully abstaining from every act which may reasonably be construed into an unfriendly disposition, or into a breach of any of the duties enjoined by the laws of nations, have not authorized, nor will they authorize any hostile expedition to be undertaken from the ports of the United States against the dominions of His Britannic Majesty, nor will they permit the territory of the United States to be used for that purpose.

The President directs me also to inform you, that the Government of the United States, conceiving that the interests of both countries require that all serious differences between them should be speedily terminated, and an entire good understanding restored and maintained between them, has given instructions to the Minister of the United States at London, to make known to His Britannic Majesty's Ministers, that he is ready to enter upon the discussion of all such differences, and to use his best endeavours to bring them to an amicable adjustment. The President has not any reason to believe that the Minister will not be received by His Britannic Majesty in the manner usual on such occasions, and in the case of all other friendly Governments.

The President has not any objection to your making known to His Majesty's Ministers the contents of this letter, but he cannot see any remedy for the want of a regular conveyance by the United States.

Mr. Pickering has received your letter of the 10th August last, and the President of the United States, as soon as he returned to the seat of Government, directed me to inform you, that he has not made an appointment to the office of Consul at Bristol. He does not know whether any person will be nominated to that office, but he cannot make an appointment to it himself.

Mr. Liston is now absent, but is expected in a few days when he will be informed of the contents of this letter.

I have the honour to be
Sir, respectfully, Your obedient
humble Servant
Timothy Pickering
Secretary of State.

the two countries is now under consideration by the Officer having immediate charge of the Post Office Bureau in this Department, and an answer will be transmitted you at the earliest convenience.

I beg &c

Peter Kerr

Department of State
City of Houston June 22nd 1842

Hon. Ashbel Smith.
Chargé d Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir

I embrace an opportunity by Mr. Wm. P. Ingraham, who is now on his return to France to forward you this, also twenty copies of the Laws of the last session of Congress for distribution among the different functionaries of Texas in Europe.

Mr. Samuel Beckenrath has been appointed Consul for the Port of Amsterdam, Kingdom of the Netherlands. You will therefore furnish him with a complete set of the Laws and also with a copy of the Consular instructions for his government by the first convenient opportunity which you may have

M. Salligny Chargé d Affaires of Texas, to the King of the French, has returned to his Post, and their accustomed and cordial official intercourse with it. The friendly relations between the two governments being thus happily reestablished it is hoped they may hereafter be continued uninterrupted.

A special Session of Congress has been ordered to convene at this place, on the 27th June Inst. A call has been made upon the militia of the country for about four thousand men, to rendezvous at a point and time to be hereafter designated, and it is the intention of the President to prosecute the war in which we are now engaged with Mexico, with all the means at his command, until the final recognition of our Independence is obtained.

Contracts have been concluded with Mr. L'Bonneau, the bearer of this, and Mr. Ducos, for the colonization of two grants of land with emigrants from France. One grant for twelve hundred families with the privilege of increasing the number to sixteen hundred, is situated upon the head waters of the Medina and Rio Frio, immediately above the grants made to Messrs. Kennedy and Castro, the other grant for five hundred families, is situated on the waters of the Rio Grande and extending up the left bank of the same to a point opposite the Mexican town of Reinosa. A contract has also been made with Messrs M. M. Fisher and Decrow and Mitchel, for colonizing the valley of the Rio Sabo with emigrants from Germany. By the next ship from that power, you will please give facilities to their Contractors as the performance of the object the Government has in view on their behalf [illegible] the

introduction of a useful population into the country.

Since the appointment of Mr. Henri Castro as Consul General of Texas for the Kingdom of France, information has been received by the President; that this Gentleman is unworthy of the confidence reposed in him. You are therefore authorized, should the facts warrant the course, to remove Mr. Castro from the Office he holds and to notify him of the same, on behalf of this government. Should any attempt be made to make an undue or improper use of the contract of Colonization made by him and Mr. Sutherland with this Government, or attempts made to deceive the people of France by misrepresentations in relation to this matter you will await yourself of your Station at the Court of St. Cloud to counteract all such attempts by causing correct information to be given in relation to the same.

Your two dispatches from New Orleans are the last received from you at this Department, since which I have not heard of your progress, except that you had sailed from New York about the 20th. April. The President is very anxious to hear from you and to know what course England will adopt in relation to Texas and Mexico. I trust that you will keep this Department promptly and minutely advised in relation to your important and interesting negotiations, as well in London as at Paris. Should England be able to effect anything under her Treaty of Mediation with Texas, it is evident it must be speedily done, or the matter will have to be decided by the entrancement of the Sword.

A triple interposition by France, England, and the United States in the difficulties existing between Texas and Mexico, would appear to be proper, as it is consistent with the enlightened character of the present age, as well as the interests of those countries, generally. And it may with justice be affirmed that it is the imperative duty of those Governments, having recognized our independence, and thereby induced many of their citizens to emigrate here, to protect their lives and property by interfering to prevent the continuance, on the part of Mexico, of a war of pillage and assassination upon our defenceless citizens, in violation of all civilized rules, and the established usages of Nations. This kind of warfare has now continued for upwards of six years, and no adequate attempt has been made on the part of Mexico to reconquer this country. It is moreover, alleged to exist by some means or other.

You will therefore in your intercourse with the Governments of France and England, suggest the propriety of this course to their respective Ministers of Foreign Affairs, and should such an arrangement be made, it will most favorably meet with the approbation of this Government.

The Archives of the Nation being still retained in Mexico, in opposition to the orders of the Executive, and the documents of this Department, necessary upon a removal under such circumstances, as well as the want of suitable Offices for the transaction of public business, and the necessary absence of the Clerks, render it impossible to write you as frequently as would be desirable. Such however, must obtain just to an abatement in the brevity of this communication.

I have the honor &c &c with the highest regard, Your Ob't Serv't

Anson Jones

Department of State,
Houston June 8th 1842.

M de Saligny,
Chargé d Affaires
&c. &c &c

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of the 29th. April last, with the accompanying documents in relation to the claims of Messrs. Sisos & Turnage, owners of Merchandize shipped on board the Mexican Schooner "Gina Maria" which was captured by one of the National Vessels of Texas in Nov.r 1840; also of your note, dated yesterday, calling my attention to the same.

Your communication should have received an earlier reply, but absence from town, and an unavoidable pressure of business upon the Department, since my return have, until now, prevented.

Upon an examination of the documents submitted by Messrs Sisos, in support of his claim to indemnity from this government, I find only a copy of the Invoice of Merchandize, with the statement of the interested party, that the said Merchandize was shipped on board the Sch.r "Gina Maria", bound from Vera Cruz to Tampico.

The claim of M. Turnage, a subject of his Catholic Majesty, is in the same situation except that it is accompanied with a copy of a bill of lading signed by the Capt.n of the Mexican Sch.r "Gina Maria".

Without entering, therefore, at present, into a consideration of the principles of international law upon which these claims are based the absence of all necessary legal proof to substantiate the circumstances of the losses for which indemnity is asked by Messrs Sisos & Turnage, constitutes of itself a sufficient reason for withholding an acknowledgement of the pretensions by the government of Texas at this time.

I avail myself, with pleasure, of this occasion to renew to you the assurances of my high consideration.

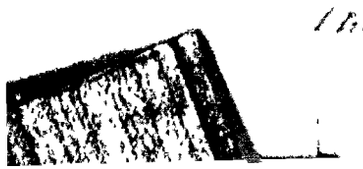
Jn.o Hunt Jones

Department of State
Houston June 18th 1842.

To Messrs Alexandre Bourgeois
V. K. Bacot.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to inform you that his Excellency, the President, having been informed of the verbal agreement made by you to have the lands intervening between the land granted you on the waters of the Sheviere



and Rio Pardo, by a contract signed on the 3d. Inst. and the Rio Grande assented, for the present, has directed me to declare to you, that no contract for colonizing the above specified lands will be made by him before the 1st day of November, in order that you may within that time, have the privilege of presenting to the Government proposals for Colonizing the same.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect.
Your Obt Servt

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Houston, July 8th 1842.

Hon. L. de Saligny
Chargé d'Affaires of France
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

I accompanying, I have the honor in the absence of the Secretary of State, to transmitting you an exequatur for Doctor Jean Frederic Dultner, Consular Agent of France, for the County and Port of Galveston in this Republic.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,
Your Obt Servant.

Joseph Waples,
Actg Secy of State.

Department of State.
Houston 10th July 1842

H. Brandon Esq.

Sir

Officially acquainted by the President, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of a letter from Messrs Otis & Son, Boston, and Treasurer dated 16th November 1841, addressed to the Secretary of State. The letter is not addressed by the President & does not in any way call upon him to act, but as the subject matter of the correspondence seems to require it, it is not presented to the President without Official Recognition, and inasmuch as the statements of the letter that Texas Bonds have been made without the authority of the Government.

The letter of Messrs Otis, Bigelow & Brown, Boston, Enclosing a Copy

has been referred to the Treasury Department.
With respect I have the honor to be
Your Obt. Servant

Dft. Walsh Esqr.
Chargé des Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

Department of State
Washington 30th October 1837

Hon. Daniel Webster
Secretary of State
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

Your despatches No 9 & 10 have safely been received; and in compliance with your desire to resign the Commission you held as Chargé d'Affaires of Texas near the Government of the United States, I am instructed by His Excellency the President to say, you have his permission to do so; and in taking your leave of that Government, you will avail yourself of the opportunity to offer renewed assurances of the great desire of the President to perpetuate the harmony and good understanding that so happily exists between the Government of the United States and the Republic of Texas.

Until a successor arrives you will place the papers and archives of the Legation under the care of Mr. H. Bartlett Esq. a trusty person who will be well to have an inventory of them taken in duplicate, to be signed by you, under the seal of the Legation.

I accompany this with your letter of recall (which you will please seal after reading) to the Secretary of State of the United States.

Also accompanying is a Commission for Mr. Isaiah Stone, Consul of the United States for the Port of Boston, you will please apply to the Secretary of State, for an Exequatur.

With great respect
I have the honor to be
Your most obt. Servt.

Dft. Walsh Esqr.
Chargé des Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

Department of State.
Houston, 22nd July 1842.

Hon. Joseph Eve:
Chargé d'Affaires
of the United States to Texas.

Sir,

The undersigned, Acting Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Hon. Mr Eve, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, of the 21st inst. on the subject of one of the late Rebels of this Government, having under the Proclamation of the President, captured near the mouth of the Mississippi a trading vessel, claimed by the master and owners to belong to citizens of the United States, and sailing under the colors of the United States, on a passage from New Orleans to Mexico &c.

The undersigned would respectfully state to Hon. Mr Eve, that he is under a misapprehension with regard to the alleged capture having been made by one of the late Rebels of this Government, under the Proclamation of blockade. The said trading vessel was captured by a commissioned private armed vessel, and brought in to the Port of Galveston for adjudication, she having on board articles contraband of war, and bound to an enemy's port; and even admitting the capturing vessel to be an armed vessel of Texas; under the article of the Treaty referred to by the Hon. Mr Eve, the capture and detention of the vessel is legal, for it is well known that long previous to the vessel in question having sailed from the Port of New Orleans, the Proclamation of blockade was promulgated in that Port, and at the time of her sailing Texas had a squadron on this Gulf amply efficient and capable of preventing the entrance of a neutral vessel into any of the ports of Mexico; and by reference to the 23d article of the Treaty between the United States and Mexico, referred to in Mr Eve's note, he will see that when one of the parties should be engaged in war, the vessels belonging to citizens of the other must be furnished with sea letters or passports, together with a certificate or manifest, containing the several particulars of the cargo, and without such passports or certificates the vessel may be detained to be adjudged by the competent tribunal, and may be declared a legal prize. It appears from information (verbal) received at this Department that the vessel referred to had not the requisite certificates of her Cargo, at the time of her capture, or if she had, they were not produced to the Commander of the Privateer; for I have learned from good authority, that the contraband vessels found on board, were not entered on her certificate or manifest made out by the Officers of the place from whence she sailed. It is well known to Mr Eve that Texas has since 1836 been engaged in a war with Mexico, and therefore is aware of the existence of a Law of Texas authorizing the granting of letters of Marque and Reprisal, which authorizes the Federal Government to fit out vessels, and under the provisions of that Law the capturing vessel referred to in Mr Eve's Note, was commissioned, and in accordance with the Article of the Treaty alluded to, the trading vessel claimed as belonging to citizens of the United States is detained for adjudication.

The Court of Commonpleas have decided the legality of the capture and detention of the said vessel. when this shall come to my knowledge I will take pleasure in informing the Hon. M. Rice of the result

With regard to your suggestion to the Secretary of State that the commander of the blockading squadron should be instructed to strictly adhere to the principles of the Treaty between the United States and Mexico. I have the honor to say that such instructions have been given to the Secretary to Commodore Moore who will doubtless strictly obtain them

With renewed assurances of high consideration

I have the honor to be your most ob. servant

Joseph Ingersoll
Secretary of State

P.S. You will perhaps have had an earlier reply but that we have daily expected Secretary Secretary of State has been confined on account of sickness

Department
of State

Department of State.
Washington 26th July 1844.

D. H. Morfatt. Esq.
Washington City.

Sir

Mr Reily informed this Department a few days since that he should resign; to take effect on the first of August, and that he would leave the Archives of the Legation at Texas, in your care. The President has appointed the Hon. Isaac Van Zandt, Chargé d'Affaires near the United States, in Mr Reily's place, to whom you will deliver the Archives of the Legation.

I am Respectfully
Your Ob. Servant

Joseph Ingersoll,
Secretary of State

Department of State.
Houston, 26th July 1839

Wm Isaac van Zandt.

Sir.

Herewith you will receive a Commission as Minister Charge d'Affaires of Texas near the Government of the United States, with a letter of credence to the Secretary of State of the United States, on presenting which you will avail yourself of the occasion to offer assurances of the ardent desire of the President, for a continuance of that friendship now so happily existing between the two Governments.

On your arrival at Washington City, you will call on A. G. Magrath, Esq. and from him receive the papers and Archives of the Legation with whom Mr Reily left them, and for which you have an order.

The President does not deem it necessary at present to give you any specific instructions, but that you will be governed by those given to your predecessors (which upon will find on file at Washington) until others may be forwarded to you from this Department.

The Books and papers of the Department being in Austin we are at a loss for the form of a letter of credence, therefore I enclose a blank sheet which you will have filled in the usual form (which can only be ascertained in Washington) and which must be directed to the Secretary of State, perhaps a copy of Mr Reily's credence is on record there. You will also please forward a form of a full power to this Department, in order that one may be furnished you.

It is desired by the President that you proceed to Washington with all proper dispatch, as Mr Reily will have left about the period of August and leave the Legation without a representative, which should not on the present occasion be the case.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
Your Most Ob't Servant.

Joseph Waples
Actg Secty of State

Department of State.
Houston 30th July 1839.

Wm Isaac van Zandt
Charge d'Affaires
of the Republic of Texas

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note
of yesterday's date, with enclosures, for the Ship Elizabeth bound

[illegible] the Resolutions [illegible] Duties & Drawbacks [illegible] Coffee imported [illegible] Resolutions [illegible] Duties [illegible] Coffee [illegible] Resolutions [illegible] Duties [illegible] Coffee [illegible] Resolutions [illegible] Duties [illegible] Coffee

Department of State
Houston 8th. August 1842.

G. T. M. Intosh Esq

Sir

Your letter of 30th. June to the President, has been received, and referred to this Department, with instructions for it to be replied to.

The deplorable picture you give of your financial situation is truly calculated to excite the sympathies of every citizen of Texas, and more than regrets your embarrassments than the President, he would gladly, would it in his power, render you immediate relief, but he has not a single dollar at command.

The whole appropriation made by the last Congress are specific, in fact an amount of nearly $ 200.000 more and specially appropriated than the law allowed to be given in exchequer and which amount cannot be paid. Efforts were made to get an appropriation through the last Congress for some but they were unsuccessful. It was stated by the President, that you would have to wait, before effected a sale of the land scrip sent you, and by that means receive some relief, but as yet from your letter we have not the honor of any.

The President has set in his power to act as the first, and most desirable of justice to you would prompt him, & he would without a moments delay pass and give the amount you require, he regrets and to say to you that so soon as circumstances place it at his disposal a remittance will be made.

The two letters, last by Messrs Brown have been acted, as most are otherwise, but Cook and several others have answered, he have no account of acceptance — all is owed for the present.

The despatch to the Secretary of State that you speak of in your letter to the President has not been received.

I have the honor to be,
Most obedient servt.
Your Obt. Servant

Secretary Navy
Department of State

Department of State
Houston 8th August 1842.

H. S. Fisher, M. D. Philadelphia

Sir

I am directed by the Secretary of State to inform you that your letter of 22d. June addressed to the Secretary was by him referred to the President by Mr Burnham, and on the 26th of July the President entered into an additional contract with Mr Burnham as

agent for M. S. Peters and his associates, in which he granted to the company an extention of six months time for the introduction of the first one thousand of the families contracted to be brought into Texas, upon the condition that the company would give as a reserve to the government each alternate section of six hundred and forty acres of land lying on the said enterprise on their new contract twenty five miles front extending the full length of the former tract. All the expenses of location surveying and conveying to be paid by the company therefore, I presume Mr. Williamson has communicated you of all the particulars relating to it.

I have the honor to be,
with respect
Your very ob't Servt

S. Rhoads Fisher
Secretary of State

Department of State
City of Houston Texas, Dec 29th 1838

Hon. A. Van Zandt
Chargé d'Affaires
of Texas to the United States

Sir

In the absence of the Secretary of State, His Excellency the President has instructed me to address you on a subject, which he deems of vital importance to the interests of Texas; and which he wishes you to avail yourself of the earliest opportunity, to bring to the notice of the Government of the United States. It is the condition of the various tribes of Indians inhabiting our Northern and North Eastern Frontiers. The intercourse between these tribes and the citizens of the United States adjacent to them, is of a character highly detrimental to our prosperity. You are aware that most of the tribes spoken of, are at present hostile to Texas and upon terms of amity and friendship with the United States. This state of things is well calculated both to stimulate their cupidity, and fire their revengeful passions inasmuch as they find there a ready market for the plunder of which they have robbed our Citizens, and a secure retreat if pressed from the scene of their depredations. This is frequently the case. An attempt is now being made, and commissioners have been appointed, to bring about friendly relations between all the tribes of Indians residing within and bordering upon our territory; and so long as the inducement to commit hostilities above spoken of on the part of these tribes towards upon the United States remain, the prospect of establishing amicable relations with them may be regarded, to say the least, as extremely problematical. On the contrary we have good reason to believe if these inducements for them to continue hostilities against Texas were removed, we should have little difficulty in bringing about an adjustment of existing difficulties, and upon such terms as will afford a reasonable guaranty of a continuance of amicable relations with them. It is therefore, the wish of the President that you will immediately bring this matter

to the consideration of the Government of the United States and urge their earliest attention to it, with all the earnestness which its importance to the interests of Texas demands

If the United States will interdict all trade between the Indians residing within our territorial limits and her citizens, and also warn them distinctly to understand that they can no longer find an asylum within their jurisdiction when they have committed any depredations upon our citizens we have every reason to hope that it will not be long ere we shall have peace throughout all our borders.

In making this demand of the United States we ask nothing but what that Government has stipulated herself, by the solemn sanction of a treaty to give form. The right of Texas to require this prohibition on the part of citizens of the United States is clearly deducible from the thirty third article of the treaty of "Amity Commerce and navigation" concluded between the United States of America, and the United Mexican States, at the City of Mexico April 5th 1831 to which your attention is invited.

This treaty is not in full force. Texas was at the time it was concluded a component part of the Mexican confederacy; She has never repudiated the treaty nor disregarded its provisions, consequently it has inured to her as a portion of the then Mexican Republic. It is confidently believed however, that it will be only necessary to direct the attention of the United States Government to the facts above mentioned, to ensure its prompt and efficient action in the premises. The well known magnanimity of that Government, and its scrupulous regard to the faith of treaties, forbid the indulgence of the apprehension that its authorities will stand listlessly by, and look with cold indifference upon the indiscriminate plunder, and the cold blooded butchery of our citizens, by a lawless and remorseless foe, whom they are bound by the high sanctions of a national compact to use all the efforts in their power to restrain.

In the last despatch of our late minister, Maj Reily, he forwarded to this department a letter received from a gentleman residing amongst the Choctaw Indians in the State of Mississippi, stating that a youth some 12 years old, who had been captured by the Indians in the County of Fayette, Texas, was now amongst their Indians. By reference to the same letter mentioned above, and the same letters second paragraph, you will find that the United States have bound themselves to deliver up to the authorities of this Government, all prisoners that be taken and carried within the limits of their territory. You will therefore bring the subject to the notice of that government, and endeavor to procure the restoration of the youth to his country and family. His name is [illegible] Evans; his mother resides near Nacogdoches & when last [illegible] was killed and himself made a prisoner, some time during the year 1837. We do not [illegible] the whole details of the case, but have no doubt of its being as represented to you. You will therefore be authorized to draw upon this Department for the amount of [illegible] incurred in procuring his release and restoration to his friends.

[illegible] President desires to be remembered to you in affectionate terms. Should you not see [illegible] before your departure for the seat of your mission with which you are charged,

I am dear Sir very truly yours

J. H. Starr
Secretary of State

allowed full account for the delays and inconveniences your communications
in his continued absence, owing to protracted indisposition, have obliged
His Excellency the President to communicate with them; but trusts he
may assure you that it has been a source of sincere satisfaction to him
that you at length succeeded in negotiating an exchange of the ratifications
of your treaties heretofore concluded between Great Britain and
with standing the many and serious difficulties which have since arisen.
It can not but be regarded as an auspicious event that a satisfactory
basis entertained by this Government that the amicable and intimate relations
established between the two countries may be improved and strengthened, and
that they may be employed and strengthened, and otherwise direct
ment. We are a branch of the same great national family; speak the same
same language; governed in a great measure by the same laws; and
dred feelings and congenial sentiments; these are that all causes of hostility between
and this country, on the part of the Government of Great Britain, should be
removed as far as practicable; that sentiments of an amicable character should
give place to more favorable opinions and better feelings, so greatly to be desired;
and for the accomplishment of this important object, this Legislature relies much
upon your prudence and abilities.

The interests of this country are most deeply involved
in the mediation proposed by Great Britain, and our whole conduct in respect to this
subject upon the attention of His Majesty's Ministers. The United States have
also made a tender of the mediation of that Government to effect the same object
the end, which will of course be accepted by us. Should neither of these pacific
by offices on the part of neutral powers, resort in declining the proposed mediation, an
active and efficient blockade will most certainly be enforced. . But unless this Government
fail to prosecute hostilities vigorously by land. That the events on our part will be
attended with success, and eventually bring about the desired result, and a speedy
peace established.

The condition of our ports requiring it, we were compelled to raise
the blockade for a short period, for the purpose of refitting them. Gravesend Newton
and the Bay Chaleur have been for some time in the power of the Enemy; this
purpose; but are now daily expected at Gaspé where we will be frequented, and
with the determination and Colonel Lord Bernard (upon the arrival of
to proceed to the actual re-investment of the Peninsula. It is confidently believed
will be able to get the Enemy Ship Narcissus and Sir George Prevost
soon to sea shortly, as soon as the requisite provisions which the Enemy had in store
extra supplies made for that purpose can be made available. A new Proclamation
will of course be necessary.

Your conduct in regard to the two Steamers which, at the date of your last despatches were being fitted out in England for the use of the Mexican Government, meets the entire approbation of the President. This Government had, in deference, may it be said, to the high consideration of interest or advantage, could induce her Majesty's Government, by consenting to a manifest violation of the principles of international law, or the rules which govern the intercourse of friendly powers, to forget the magnanimity becoming a great and powerful nation. Her Majesty's Government, it is believed, could not fail to foresee the injustice involved in and the injurious consequences which must necessarily result from, a permission either express or tacit, on the part of that government, and more especially under its auspices, to arm and equip vessels of war within her harbours, destined to act against a friendly national war with a third power. These vessels have not as yet as far as we have any intelligence, reached the port of Vera Cruz, nor will they be permitted to do so without a strong effort to prevent it.

You have doubtless, before this will have reached you, seen the bill passed by the Congress, at its late extra Session, for the purpose of prosecuting offensive war against Mexico, and the Message of the President returning the bill. The reasons which induced the President to withhold his sanction from that measure are found stated at length in the message itself. This document, it is true, will present, you rather a melancholy picture of our present conditions and circumstances; yet we do not despond. We have extensive resources and believe we will be able to make them available so as to carry out the war against our unconquering, heartless and faithless enemy to a successful termination. That we will be able almost immediately to establish our blockade in accordance with the settled usages of nations, and rigidly to enforce it as long as may be necessary, there can be no doubt. Nor is it for a moment contemplated to abandon all offensive operations by land. On the contrary it is intended immediately to send out to the enemy's frontier a force sufficiently strong to produce to the enemy the most serious annoyance; But for this purpose it has been thought advisable to rely exclusively upon volunteer service. The precise time at which this expedition will march can not yet be determined. The orders have been issued, and the troops are now being raised, and will be in the field in a very short time. You will be regularly advised of all operations both by sea and land.

Your suggestion upon the propriety of "investing the Chargé d'Affaires of Texas in Europe with authority to issue letters of Marque to arm vessels of Mexico, are deemed important and will receive the early attention of the Government. Should the recommendation be acquiesced in, the requisite blank commissions will be forwarded to you at Paris.

This Government will accede to the request of Lord Aberdeen that the Royal Mail India Steamers touching at the ports of Mexico will be exempted from the operation of the blockade; an order to which effect will be given to our blockading squadron; with a copy of which you will be furnished to be communicated to Her Majesty's Government. If an arrangement can be effected by which these vessels could regularly touch at Gibraltar, it would be highly satisfactory to the President; and it would doubtless be gratifying to be informed as accurately as practicable of the time of their arrival at Vera Cruz by the British Government.

In transmitting this despatch it will be forwarded to you by Mr. Buchanan Marshall Clerk of the General Government of Texas for the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; which you will please forward by the first safe conveyance that may offer.

It may be a matter of no small importance to the interests

of the Government that you require full and accurate information as to the amount and character of Texan hostilities existing in Europe. You are therefore desired to give this subject your earnest attention, and transmit the results of your enquiries to the State Department.

The two Despatches which have been so politely presented by the Hon. Mr. Stone, and others which you have procured for the use of the Republic, will be a most valuable acquisition to our public library. You will please present to Hon. Mr. Stone the acknowledgments of the Secretary of State for this unequivocal testimony of his regard for the interests and prosperity of our young Republic; and in return of which have that copies of our Constitution laws and Congressional documents will be forwarded to you to be presented to the Library of the House of Commons, as soon as practicable.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the suggestions contained in the despatch from the Department of State of 9th Inst.

Your despatch relating to the Mexican War Steamers building in England has not been received at the proper Department; nor have your letters to Col. Hockley and Mr. Miller (as their Gentlemen informed me) come to hand.

It is the first wish of the President heart to bring about an amicable adjustment of the long continued and fruitless difficulties between this Government and that of Mexico. It is believed by his Excellency that if France would unite her effort with those of Great Britain and the United States already tendered, it would furnish ground for the indulgence of a rational hope that this result, so desirable on every account, may be brought about.

You are well aware that there is no opposition felt on the part of either the Government or population of Texas, at the ultimate issue of the impending contest between this Country and Mexico. It is therefore not on that account, but alone for the sake of our Citizens. To avert the calamities attendant upon a state of actual War, and which result as it may to Governments, never fails to prove a serious calamity to individual members of the community, that the President feels so much anxiety to bring about this adjustment.

You will therefore, at your earliest leisure, lay this matter before the French Ministry, and press it with an earnestness proportionate to the corresponding sentiments with which you may discover his Majesty's Ministers to be animated.

That it will afford his Majesty's Government sincere pleasure, by the interposition of their friendly Offices, to aid in adjusting existing differences, between neutral powers, the President does not entertain a doubt. The character of the French people as well as the uniform course of their Government; evinces of the most enlightened and liberal councils; furnish the most unequivocal guaranty that she is governed by such sentiments. It would be doing injustice to the National character of France; the earliest ally of our Mother Country; the first European power to acknowledge the Independence of Texas; and at all times the friend of Republics to indulge the supposition that she can view with cold indifference a struggle between neighbouring Republics, marked by so many cruel and unnecessary acts as that now going on between this Country and Mexico. The high appreciation in which the President holds the character of His Majesty the King of the French, both as a man and a Prince, and the many substantial evidences which Texas has given through her late Minister and accomplished Charge d'Affaires to the Government, of Mr. Lafayette of her friendly feelings towards our young Republic, encourages to point out France, above all other European powers, as the nation whose friendship should be selected by Texas as a medium, in the event of this proposed mediation being accepted.

These friendly feelings you are authorized to assure His Majesty's Ministers are fully reciprocated by the present Administration of this Government. So far as the President himself is concerned, he has given the most unequivocal evidences of his friendship for the French Nation, in the several Contracts for colonization, which he has granted to French Citizens, and in conferring Offices of high responsibility upon them, which, although unfortunate in some instances, nevertheless evince his friendship. And more especially has he shown the most decided preference for Frenchmen in the prompt and efficient support which as a member of Congress, he gave to the bill usually denominated the "France Louisiana bill" in which it was proposed to introduce, with peculiar privileges, a large number of French emmigrants into this Country.

The President desires that you will present his kindest personal regards to his excellent friend Mr. D. Serigny, and to assure that gentleman that he regrets much the causes (although he acquiesces in the necessity) which rendered it necessary for a gentleman of his character and abilities to withdraw from the country; and hopes that he will find it convenient to return with renewed health; or that his place will be supplied by a gentleman of the same enlightened views, liberal sentiments, urbanity of manners and amenity of temper.

The President desires to be remembered to you in the most affectionate terms, and to assure you that your conduct as a public functionary, so far as it has come to his knowledge, meets his entire approbation.

I have the honor to be,
With high consideration,
Your Obt. Servt.

G. W. Erving.

Department of State,
Boston. August 21st. 1812.

To the Hon. Joseph Ingersoll &c.
Chairman of Affairs of the United States
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

Representing the Hon Secretary of State (who is compelled by indispositions to be absent from the Seat of Government) I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of 10th inst. on relation to the claim of Thomas Harris, Master of the Steamboat Big Bethel employed into the service of this Government, by order of the President.

This claim is for the use of the said vessel, for damages she received, & also for alleged to have sustained while in the service of this government; and also for outlays incurred by the authorities of the Government, communicated upon the face of the first and second Note of said vessel

In reply to that portion of the letter of the Hon Chargé d'Affaires

knowledge the services of the vessel, and the compensation always given in such cases by His Excellency the President to the captain and crew employed in a special agreement was made between himself and Captain Blanco. by which the Brig was to be chartered by this Government, for the term of one month from Galveston to Vera Cruz & back, and during which the Government undertook to pay to Capt. Blanco, the sum of three hundred and twenty five dollars. Three thirteen days would be sufficient time to make the voyage, and allowing the crew of the vessel amounting at twenty five dollars per day the money by the terms of the agreement, was to be paid to Captain Blanco on his return to Galveston after consultation with some of his friends, Captain Blanco, in direct violation of the contract, refused either to go himself or suffer any person under his charge of his vessel to transport the troops to Vera Cruz & back. The existence of the public service absolutely requiring their transportation, the President decided on ordering the vessel alone. She was engaged in the service of the Government much longer than it was thought would be necessary to make the voyage required, and for which the Master is of course entitled to compensation. This protracted delay may have been owing to unskilfulness in the management of the vessel: it was the opinion of Capt. Blanco that thirteen days was amply sufficient to perform the trip to Vera Cruz & back to Galveston. Should Captain Blanco not be willing to receive the amount for which he agreed to perform the service, the money will be paid to him or to his agent in a very short time. And considering that he must, and his whole crew, including the Officers were to have command and wages the whole time, I thought this amount would be a reasonable compensation for the service. This item now demanded by Captain Blanco is so great that the government is absolutely unable to meet it promptly. The first amount of debts however shall be discharged at the earliest days on which the Treasury is in a condition to advance the funds necessary for its liquidation.

The high character, both as a gentleman and a Servant of the New Orleans & Texas Rail Road Company, entitles his opinions to a respect and consideration scarcely less formidable than those of established authority, it is with unaffected diffidence, added to extreme reluctance that the undersigned would venture to call in question the correctness of any legal position advanced by that gentleman. Notwithstanding these sentiments the undersigned is constrained by an imperious sense of duty, to insist upon the suggestions contained in the despatch from this Department of 30th ultc, to wit, of the necessity of ascertaining the true condition of the Brig Retrieve, at the time she was taken possession of by the authorities of this Government, in order to estimate correctly the damages sustained by her while in the service of the Government. This Government cannot accede to the proposition that the vessel must be presumed to have been in good condition while in its authorities would not have entrusted men & munitions of war to her for transportation. It was a case of emergency with the Government, otherwise the vessel would not have been employed; the act of employment could only be justified by the extreme necessity of the occasion which required her services: in these circumstances there was little room for selection, and therefore the first opportunity that offered was embraced. It is very clear that a vessel may be very seaworthy and yet not considered entirely seaworthy (for whenever she is required to go to sea, especially she is considered not) an evidence of the correctness of this remark might be found in such case even under consideration. Proceeding to the testimony taken for the purpose and furnished by the Hon. Chargé d'affaires from the Navy Department, it appears that the Retrieve was not thought unseaworthy, and sailed both to Galveston, the first time

of the seamanship of the petitioners may be deduced from the practice of Insurance Offices, which they will insure a sound and substantial vessel for a moderate per centage, they demand very high rates for those that are known to be much damaged. The Brig Retrieve has been represented to this Department to be both old and crazy; if so, it is certainly very material to a right estimate of her precise condition at the time of her impressment. Nor will it be believed that it could be difficult to determine in a moment how her condition must have been known to her Commander and other officers on board. Your proposition to refer this branch of the subject under consideration to the examination of two gentlemen to be selected for that purpose, has been submitted to the Executive; he has not determined to make the reference suggested. If the Chargé d'Affaires would find it convenient to make a visit to the City of Boston, it is believed that the whole subject matter of the present correspondence, may be satisfactorily adjusted without the necessity of a reference to any persons. The President reposes such an abiding confidence in the capacity, magnanimity, and high sense of justice of the New Chargé d'Affaires of the United States himself, that he would not wish to make any further reference whatever of the matter than to his ultimate decision.

The remaining branch of the letter of the New Chargé d'Affaires, to wit, the seizure of two of the Officers of the Retrieve, and forcing them to perform seamen duty, has caused the President extreme chagrin and mortification. His Excellency instructs me to say in reply, that the act was wholly without his authority or knowledge, and meets his most decided reprobation. The odious doctrine of impressing seamen never having obtained, nor ever the principles recognized in America, Texas will not be the first American Government to sanction by her authority a practice not only abhorrent to the principles of free governments, but revolting to every feeling of humanity. The perpetrators of this outrage will be dealt with as their conduct deserves. And such redress made to the injured individuals as may pertain to right and justice.

It would be a source of the most painful solicitude to the President, should any thing occur to interrupt the good feeling, harmony and substantial friendship which have ever subsisted between the Governments and the people of the United States and Texas. He exercises the warmest on his part, and he confidently trusts, from the many concurrent evidences which the present Chargé d'Affaires of the United States has given of his friendship for Texas, that he will at all times use the best of his powers in preventing any misunderstanding calculated to mar their relations between two nations of kindred blood and kindred principles; and between whom the ties of indissoluble friendship should be lasting as the name of the common ancestry from which they spring.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew assurances of the high consideration with which he is

Your obt. Servt.

G. W. Smith
Actg. Secy. of State

Department of State
Washington August 28th 1842

Hon Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires to the United States
&c. &c. &c

Sir.

On my letter of 19th inst I have noted the difficulties under which the accounts, &c. arising out of the traffic carried on between some of the Citizens of the United States and the Indians in the Indian territory. There is another subject out of which has arisen a good deal of inconvenience and loss embarrassment to a valuable class of the citizens of both governments, and which a very simple arrangement will free from all perplexity. I mean the transmission of the mail across the line from one country to the other

To facilitate this transmission and free it from all embarrassment already occasioned, it is proposed to make an agreement with the authorities of the United States that the Post Masters of each country shall deliver to the order of any Post Master on the other side letters or documents of whatever description, declared to be transmitted across the boundary line. By way of example, a mail would be prepared at New Orleans containing all the letters and papers directed to Texas. It is only necessary for the authorities of the United States to give orders to the Post Master at N O to deliver them to the order of the Post Master at Galveston, or to the Texan Consul at New Orleans, and the mail would be forwarded without objection. It would not be necessary that a mail should pass from one country to the other. It is reasonable to suppose that as many letters would pass from one country as from the other. The proposed arrangement therefore rests upon the loss of reciprocity between any injury result from it to the revenue of either country, as the government of each can give orders to its officers not to mail any letters destined to enter the limits of the other unless they were post paid; and it is necessary through what post office they should enter that transit from one country to the other. In this way the revenue of neither can suffer detriment; the facilities of correspondence would most valuable class of citizens the mercantile interest, would be greatly enhanced; and the general intercourse between two nations bound together by the strongest ties of friendship & interest would, on liberal principles, be greatly promoted.

It would be seen by a moment's examination, that this proposition is entirely reciprocal, that the object of this Government in proposing such an arrangement is to encourage and facilitate the general intercourse between the two countries. It is, therefore presumed that no objection to the arrangement will be entertained on the part of the United States, the mutual advantages to result from it being equally obvious to both governments.

It has been represented to the Department of Finance of this Government that the revenue laws are constantly evaded by citizens of the United States, who navigate the Sabine river in large boats, land at the different plantations on the Texan side, without paying the duties prescribed by our laws. That a steam vessel, specially fitted as a privateer, should be prevented by the treaty of May between the right to the exclusive navigation of the Sabine, was [illegible] agreement of the Government of Texas to the same effect, and [illegible] an officer of the revenue department will be stationed [illegible]

low feet from our shore and they are entirely secure from either search or the seizure of the officers of this Government, and may carry on the most flagrant violations of our revenue laws with perfect impunity. It will be seen therefore, that the remedy for these evils, is not within the power of the authorities of Texas; it can only be effected by some conventional arrangement between the two Governments. It is believed that the Government of the United States will not refuse to instruct the revenue officers of this Government with authority to seize upon and confiscate, according to our own laws, the goods of any such craft that may be found engaged in this illicit intercourse with our citizens. The officers of the United States should be required to enter at the several Custom Houses on the Rio Grande, before they are permitted to trade with our citizens; and if found engaged within the same without having done so, their goods should be subject to seizure by our officers. This is but a reasonable demand, and one which it is hoped the Government of the United States will not hesitate to comply with.

Many attempts have been made to introduce African slaves into the United State, in the same clandestine manner, through our territories, but this Government has never failed to employ the most prompt and efficient measures to prevent their success. It is not just to suppose that the United States should extend the same measure of protection to Texas, in a matter in which the means of both parties to the Government are vitally interested.

I write to you with the President that you will give to these subjects your early and constant attention, and endeavor to effect such an arrangement as may be mutually beneficial to both countries.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your Obt. Servant.

G. W. Terrell
Atty. Genl and Actg. Secy of State

Department of State,
Houston, August 29th 1844

Hon. Charles Elliot
Her Brittanic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 27th inst. in which you inform me that you have received instructions from your Government to propose to the Government of Texas the abolition of the African slave trade, and that you are desirous of ascertaining whether the Government of Texas would be willing to enter into a convention with that of Great Britain for the purpose of effecting the abolition of the African slave trade.

I am directed by the President to state that the Government of Texas will be willing to enter into a convention with that of Great Britain for the abolition of the African slave trade, whenever the Government of Great Britain shall have fully recognized the independence of Texas, and established diplomatic relations with this Government.

I am directed to inform you that Texas will be willing to enter into a convention with Great Britain for the abolition of the African slave trade, whenever the Government of Great Britain shall have fully recognized the independence of Texas, and established diplomatic relations with this Government.

Department of State
Washington, 5th Sept. 1812.

Sir, Your Excellency
Governor of Virginia
&c &c &c

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of your Excellency, a Commission from the President of the United States, and Letters of Instruction from the Secretary of War, authorizing and requesting your Excellency, if you should think proper, to call out, for the service of the United States, two thousand Militia, to be detached from the Militia of your State, in conformity with the Act of Congress, a copy of which is also enclosed.

I have the honor to be,
with great respect,
Your Excellency's
Obedient Servant.

James Monroe

His Excellency
Governor Barbour

Department of State.
Washington 5th Sept. 1812.

Sir, Your Excellency
Governor of Virginia
&c &c &c

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James Monroe

His Excellency
Governor Barbour

without regard to the laws, in every instance, any infringement by citizens of Texas upon the laws of the United States, or the rights of her citizens. The Government of Texas has seen too many instances of kindness and liberality exhibited by the Government and people of the United States not to be assured that it will be duly appreciated by every honorable and just person in her service; and that the sentiments and feelings by every honorable and just person in her service; and that the sentiments and feelings by every honorable and just person in her service; and you can assure your Government that it is the determination of the President that nothing shall be undertaken on his part to render more permanent and more cordial the mutual friendship now so happily existing between the two Governments.

I am instructed by the President to say to you, that the returns of the election of a Major General for Chief Justice, the County Court of Fannin have been received recently at this Department, but that in the absence of the Secretary of State, his Commission will be withheld until the investigation of the case and should he not be able to account himself, will not be permitted to hold the office

With great consideration I have the honor to remain

Your most Obt. Servant

Joseph Waples
Offg. Secretary of State

Hon. Charles Elliot
Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires
to the Republic of Texas

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of 16th inst. on the subject of the Blockade of the eastern ports of Mexico by the Republic of Texas, and to enclose herewith a copy (signed by himself) of a Proclamation of Declaration of Blockade of the said eastern ports of Mexico issued by the President on the 16th inst. of which, the President desires you to give notice to your Government at your earliest convenience.

The President ever desirous to facilitate the interests of friendly nations, and more especially when that of his own is not prejudiced, and having decisions to cultivate, increase and place upon a more permanent footing the friendship and mutual interests of England and Texas, has, upon the representation of yourself and the Hon. the Secretary of the desire of your Government, that the commerce between them and Mexico should not be disturbed by Texas has decreed it proper to open this question matter, and hopes it may prove satisfactory to your Government, and have a salutary influence upon the mediation now engaged in Mexico for the recognition of Texas by that Government.

The President desires you to accept his highest consideration and receive the assurances with which I have the honor to be,

Your most Obedient Servant.
Joseph Waples
Acting Secretary of State.

Department of State.
Washington 11th September 1841.

Hon. Reuben Chapin
Chargé d'affaires of the United States.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 10th inst on the subject of the Blockade of the eastern ports of Mexico by the Texian Republic and to enclose for your information a copy (signed by himself) of a proclamation of Revocation of the Blockade of said Eastern ports of Mexico, afterwards by the President on the 16th inst of which the President desired you to give notice to your Government.

The issuing of this proclamation is another manifestation of a desire of the President to continue the friendship heretofore existing between this and the United States Government. It was upon the representation of yourself and the Hon. Mr Elliot, of the desire of your Government that the commerce between Texas and Mexico should not be disturbed by Texas, that the order of blockade was rescinded. But Texas yet maintains and reserves to herself the right to examine the manifest of cargo of vessels from the United States bound to said ports of Mexico, and if articles contraband of war should be found on board they are still liable to seizure and detention for adjudication in accordance with the 23rd article of the Treaty between the United States and Mexico of the 5th April 1831. which is binding between this Government and the United States.

With the highest respect and esteem I have the honor to remain

Your most obt Servant

Joseph Hopkins
Actg Secty of State

Department of State.
Washington, 11th Septr 1841.

Hon. Reuben Chapin
Chargé d'affaires
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

I do not doubt that I have the honor of communicating you on the subject of retaining to the vessels of the United States entered to their commerce a copy of the Proclamation of the President of Texas which I enclose in which I trust you will be gratified to see that our Government is not disposed to do, what I know was the cause of the Proclamation being issued.

I accept with pleasure the occasion of renewing to you the assurance with which I have the honor to be

Your most obt Servt
Joseph Hopkins - actg Secty of State.

eleven hundred. Their attack was made upon the defenceless town of San Antonio. The force consisting of about eight hundred, attacked a party of about two hundred men, at Alamo. They were repulsed with loss and retreated out of the country. The last under Gen. Holl, of about thirteen hundred, attacked and took San Antonio a second time by surprise the session of the Thirteenth Congress. His force was composed of regulars, rancheros and Indians. The Indians employed by the Mexicans are fragments of tribes originally from the United States, but now located within the limits of Texas. The Government had taken every step in the power of Indians to procure peace, they had brought every possible means to negotiate rather than encourage the calamities of war. Nothing in this effort the President has neglected to the present moment with a hope to subserve the cause of humanity. Should this effort fail, the Government must resort to establish by measures growing out of our peculiar situation which are to be deprecated by every christian and generous feeling. The duties of Indians are responsible for their safe conveyance and the Secretary must adopt a just retaliation upon their enemies. What is most to be deplored in a war of this character is that the unoffending and defenceless become victims of the most intolerable cruelty. War in its most generous and noble aspect is accompanied by great calamities. Nations are not benefitted by it; and it must be productive of great misfortune. But when individuals and nations are exasperated by repeated outrages, even cruelty itself may be rendered valuable when it is used as retaliation for injuries long endured. The massacres and cruelties which have been inflicted upon Texas since the commencement of the revolution, have been responded to by a course of forbearance. But that forbearance cannot be longer expected to exist.

The object of Mexico in this war cannot be misunderstood. By invasion of the character comprehensive of the spirit of our institutions and manners she designed to annihilate our free and happy government, and the excitement incidental to great political agitation enabled her to succeed by alluring many of unthinking and ardent minds to her standard by promises of plunder and the gratification of passion. Many of these have returned to their homes, and others are now in the power of the enemy. Many remain, and the worst part of our citizens will be found to be among the number of those who have joined the enemy. Many of these have returned to their homes, and others are now in the power of the enemy. Many remain, and the worst part of our citizens will be found to be among the number of those who have joined the enemy.

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people of Texas have been deliberately offered to their deliberate by others.
While the one has been depreciating upon the prospects and declining offers repeated
and acknowledged flagrant & unprecedented inhabitants on their part as proving
their designs and to their own ruin and to offer further hostilities
to the best of their knowledge and belief made declarations and declarations known to the
enemy, and inhumane barbarous were offered repeatedly to the people and barbarous Mexicans,
and inhumane barbarous were offered repeatedly to the people and barbarous Mexicans
commit enormities of a large complexion; the other associated by the high character
of freedom, robert Texans, and their attendant calamities. pic unprecedented
forbearance.

The President has sought to withdraw from the effusion of blood, and avoid that
arm had in firmly restrained the unfettered fury and calmed the excitement of the
countrymen. to offer wonder by a course of conduct which entitled every right that
innate and national and a cruelly and deprecate, which no one can impose the darkest
ages of Feudal barbarism. The perfidious enemy must have been known after
the enemy on their own soil; the result might have proved that a free people fight
ing with vengeance long restrained could teach a lasting retribution.

Such being the character, & the [illegible] on
the part of our enemy which being patiently submitted to every principle of
honorable warfare and at the same time to attempt to obtain for
peace object of the war the re-conquest of Texas. The President confidently hopes
the Government of Great Britain will duly and properly estimate how much
called upon to interpose its high authority to arrest the career of proceedings and
to oppose of Mexico either the recognition of the independence of Texas or the making
upon her according to the rules established and universally recognized by civilized
nations. If Mexico believe herself able to subjugate Texas already she ought
to make the effort to do so at once. & the tendency of this course to encourage our
territory with that purpose The President in the name of the people of this state,
will bid her welcome. It is not against a war such. Texas would protect.
this she deprecates not; she is willing at any time to stake her existence and nation upon
the issue of war, conducted upon christian principles It awakens against the enemy
either and fruitless character it has assumed and still maintains which
sets every rule of honorable warfare - every precept of religion, and sets at defiance
even the common sentiments of humanity, against which she protests and appeals to
the interposition of those powerful nations who have recognized her Independence

The Government of the Republic has already given an earnest
of its disposition to consult the wishes of other nations, where those wishes do not
conflict with the general interests and convenience of the country. Motives of friend-
ship the friendly sentiments of those powers which have acknowledged the Independence
of Texas, and relying much upon their liberality and influence on behalf of our
permanent adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, the President in compliance with
the desire of those nations, expressed through their representatives to their respective
governments the late proclamations of blockade against Mexico, and their renewed assurances
of implacement to those nations in their intercourse with our enemy.

Having thus stated the effectively of retaliation upon our enemy
the many injuries we had received at their hands, the President deems it relevant
in making this communication and in order to the interposition of those with whom we
are at peace, made of a peace of more dignity, not to threaten or to [illegible]
retaliate society. & according to every principle of the other [illegible] and abandoning
to every sentiment of humanity.

The undersigned avails himself of the opportunity &c

receiving the Commodore's Trial, assurances of the high consideration with which he is his Obedient Servant.

G. W. Terrell
Atty Gen.l and ex off. Secy of State.

One Send to Hon. Joseph C. Eve
" " " " Isaac Van Zandt
" " " " S. Rhea Gouch

Department of State,
Washington. 20th Oct 1842.

Hon Isaac Van Zandt.
Chargé d'Affaires
&c &c. &c.

Sir

Your letter to the President dated Harrisonburg, 15th Sept. on the subject of your credentials from this Department to the Secretary of State of the United States has been received. The President instructs me to say, that as your credence is in perfect accordance with the one of May last to the United States of America, both to England and France, and of Judge Eve from the United States to Texas no difficulty can arise in consequence of informality and that instructions thereupon from the Government will regulate your powers and extend them to every needful purpose.

You will have heard of the recent predatory incursion of General Woll & Mexican Officers into Texas and of their having taken some seventy, five of your citizens prisoners. This mode of warfare is very much deprecated by this Government, and the President is desirous that a stop should be put to it.

An interview between the President and Judge Eve, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States about the 10th Sept the Judge in urging his request for the recognition of the Republic then existing informed the President that his Government would dispose of it as it constitutionally could in ending wars. Indians of the mode of warfare carried on by Mexico against Texas. It would be well your attention to this subject also in order that you may lay it before the Government at this seat.

I did view the appointment Judge Eve, it might be more well that perhaps by the Government of the United States as an almost insurmountable duty to oppose the Mexico & would the Texas has been pursuing towards this Government. The United States was the first to recognize its independence before that was granted [illegible] by Mexico, bringing to the latter those principles which perhaps [illegible] by Texas [illegible] to [illegible] which [illegible] to [illegible] by every contrary to civil [illegible] to [illegible] they have been deprived [illegible] by keeping them at the same time have been subsequently, butchered, incarcerated [illegible] Negroes [illegible] and [illegible] the last inflicted and every species of humanity

mene

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Department of State,
Washington. 10th. Jan.y 1842

Hon. Joseph Ingersoll
Chargé d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Notes of 2d and 29th Ult.o and 1st of November, and enclosed to you the exequaturs for Cornelius Van Ness Consul of the United States for the Port of Matagorda; and for A. M. Green Esq. Consul for the Port of Galveston; the former should have been attended to before this but on moving the papers &c. from Houston to this place it was overlooked, that those documents had been sent to the Department.

With assurances of my high consideration I have the honor to be

Your most Obedient Servant

Joseph Walker
Actg Secty of State

Department of State,
Washington Nov. 18th 1842.

C. Cathcart, Esq
Paris

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 23rd Sept. last with the several papers which accompanied it. In the first communication which you have addressed to the Department of State you have correctly stated the substance of the letter which you had received from the Minister of Foreign Affairs. That letter has been duly considered by the President, and the instructions which you now receive will show you the views which he entertains of the subject.

You will perceive by the papers which accompany this communication that the Government of Texas has declared its intention to grant letters of marque, in case Texas should be at war with any other power. It will be the duty of the officer of the customs at the

Department of State.
Washington, Jan. 19th 1815.

To Hon. Victor Besson
Esq. Brussels
Belgium.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Brussels 29th Augt. (number Registered 89) which came to hand on the 30th. inst. since the early one received relative to your commission as Consul for the United States at Ostend, which has been duly recorded in this Department & forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for his information.

Respectfully I am your obedient humble servant

James Monroe

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated Brussels 29th August (number Registered 89) which came to hand on the 30th. inst. since the early one received relative to your commission as Consul for the United States at Ostend, which has been duly recorded in this Department & forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury for his information.

Respectfully I am your obedient humble servant

James Monroe

Department of State
Washington Dec. 3. 1793.

Mess. Thomas J. Wilson
Citizens of Philadelphia, Mrs. Bridgewater & Lee merchants
&c. &c. &c.

Sirs

I have considered with attention your memorial of the 29th ult. stating that being threatened with the loss of your property and the ruin of your trade by the delay attending the settlement of your claims for vessels taken by the French, you had applied to the Executive of the United States for relief, and requesting that measures may be taken for obtaining from the French Government indemnification for the losses you have sustained.

I am directed by the President to inform you that he has received with great satisfaction the assurances which you have given of the disposition of the French Government to do justice to the United States in the case of the vessels taken from their citizens, and that he has not the smallest doubt but that that Government will render prompt and adequate compensation for all losses which have been or may be sustained by the citizens of the United States in consequence of the illegal captures of their vessels and cargoes.

It is with pain that the President observes that the French Government have refused to make restitution for vessels taken from their citizens by British cruizers and carried into French ports, although the property of the captors has been ascertained by the sentence of a regular Court of Admiralty. But he is persuaded that this refusal proceeds from misinformation of the circumstances of the case, and that when the French Government shall be fully informed of the nature of the transaction, and of the principles of justice and friendship which govern the United States in their conduct towards the powers at war, they will not refuse to the citizens of the United States that redress which is due to them.

The Judges have, unanimously, considered the duties of the Executive Magistrate of the United States as forbidding a compliance with the request contained in your memorial. But they have authorized me to inform you that you are at liberty to make use of this letter in such manner as you may think proper.

I am, Sirs, Your most obedient servant

Th: Jefferson

This acknowledgement would however of the occasion to recall to Captain Elliot, a sentence of the instructions against which he is charged to have acted.

G. H. Hassell
Atty. Gen.l and Secy. of State.

Department of State,
Washington Decr 9th 1842

To Hon. Ashbel Smith,
Chargé d Affaires of Texas,
&c &c. &c

Sir.

Your several despatches No.s 22, 23, 24 and 25, have just been received at this Department. The information which they transmit is of a highly interesting character and of great moment to the welfare of the Republic.

It is a source of the most sincere regret that Mexico is so blind to the dictates of her own best interests as to decline offers of every description of magnanimity and every feeling of humanity as to reject the proffered mediation of such nations as have tendered their friendly offices to arrest the calamities inherent in and inseparable from which the Mexican government declared its purpose against Texas.

If this will, however, in spite of the remonstrances of reason & humanity be inflexibly & blindly adhered to, and unaltered by the dictates of prudence, justice & humanity, the blame & responsibility for which it will rest upon her own destructive hands to bear, those of her forbearance, and the consequences, will be prepared to meet the event. Relying upon the justice of the principles for which she contends, and confiding in the favor of Heaven she will resolutely meet the calamities of war, and strike to the sword.

Your correspondence with Her Britannic Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the two Steamers built or building for the use of Texas meets the highest approbation of the President, and the exertions of the indefatigable agent employed in this matter by the British Government entitle him to the warmest commendation. The President is fully sensible of the good feeling and activity of the British Government & Nation and has perfect confidence that the early completion of the two steamers, and their departure for the coast of Texas will not be delayed by any unnecessary or unreasonable detention. Every facility will be given to the departure of the vessels from the ports of the United States, and the Collector of the Customs at New Orleans has been instructed to give them every assistance.

It will be necessary that the Texian Government should be duly represented at the Court of London, and the President is desirous that the Legation should be filled by the appointment of a gentleman who possesses the confidence of the Government, and who is capable of giving to the affairs of Texas at that Court the most active attention. You will therefore assure

an impropriety, and a breach of delicacy, which he deems highly censurable. That further, he wishes you to give to Mr. Hammond assurances that in the opinion of this Government the conduct of that person subjects him to the transaction by General Hamilton, manifests so total a want of all those delicate motives which should govern a Gentleman in the character, and betrays a profligacy of sentiment and a hardihood of purpose as deserve the most decided reprobation.

The President has received a letter from General Hamilton, in which that gentleman proposes (if the President will accede to it) to conduct a secret negotiation with General Miranda, now in Mexico to the United States, with whom he has already opened a correspondence upon the subject of the difficulties between this country and Mexico. He also, Mr Hamilton regards us as officious under meddling in the affairs of this Government, and grossly indelicate in a Gentleman in his situation, and desires that you make known to the Spanish Cabinet that no such duality exists, nor any such influence tolerated by this government. He assures you that every thing that can with be done by these Powers who have tendered their friendly mediation will be resorted to by this Government to effect an amicable adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico.

And for this purpose any other person specially authorized on the part of Mr Hamilton may think proper to interpose as an Agent of his, you are authorized to enter a disclaimer in advance on the part of this Government. A copy of so much of this letter as relates to this subject, will be forwarded to Genl Hamilton.

The President after mature deliberation upon the subject has concluded to withhold the authority to grant letters of marque, under an apprehension that it would involve us in difficulties which no advantage, more than counterbalance all the advantages likely to accrue to this Government.

Your remarks in several of your late despatches that you are without information from this Department. This is somewhat singular, and I know not how to account for the miscarriage of so many documents.

All your former despatches have been regularly answered. It is hoped they may yet come to hand

Please present my friendly regards to Mr Talleyrand.

I have the honor to be with much respect, Your Obed. Servt

J. Madison

His Excellency
Robt Livingston.

Department of State.
Washington, Dec. 10th 1842.

Hon. Daniel Smith,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

Your despatch of the 25th ult. on the subject of a treaty proposed to be negociated in Europe, for the Govt. of Texas, has been submitted to the President, and has received his careful consideration.

His Excellency instructs me to say in reply, that in his opinion, such commercial immunities as those suggested by you to be extended to France, as an equivalent for a guaranty on her part of the bonds of Texas, would not be extended to any nation upon earth.

If France would extend to Texas the weight of her influence in the shape of a guaranty for a loan, the President would be willing to hypothecate (as he is authorized to do) as a security to France, a sufficient amount of the public domain to ensure the ultimate redemption of the bonds which might be thus guaranteed by France. Or if France preferred it, some such immunities and privileges as were proposed by the bill usually denominated the "France Treaty" Bill of 1841.

The negotiations upon this subject have heretofore been so tardy, and the different aspects they have assumed so variously exciting the hopes of the nation to the highest pitch of confident expectation ... then subjecting us to the mortification of "hope deferred" ... and ruinously ending in the humiliation and the increased depression of national credit, ever consequent upon the intelligence of high wrought expectations and promises of parade incident to transactions of this character — that the President has in a great measure, lost confidence in the success of almost any proposition which should be made, by this Government, having in view the obtainment of a loan.

If however, the Govt. of France would guaranty the bonds of Texas to the amount of One million of dollars upon the second loan suggested, or if any of the capitalists of that country would make us a loan upon this or any similar terms, and will send an agent to this country fully authorised to negotiate with the Govt. on the subject, the President will take immediate action upon it.

There are but few days, now of the last session of Congress that he should not only be obliged to call the Senate together to consider such a contract but also to draw for the money immediately, as this country is in great need of funds, and if the men would take any from Texas, it is important to her interests that it be done speedily.

Upon a thorough scrutiny in the Department, I find that your despatches No. 3, 4, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, & 21 have never been received at this Department. Nos 1 letter under 15th June 3rd August 7th No. 17, and those of 22nd Aug. 4th August 12th Sept. 8th not numbered have been received together with copies of correspondence from 12th May to 8th July

Department of State
Washington City
June 8th 1842

Hon. Geo. W. Jones
Chargé d'Affaires
of the U. States
near the Texian Govt.

Sir

I do not consider that the powers conferred by my commission to you authorize you to receive from any diplomatic agent of Texas any communication in writing. You will therefore return to him any paper he may offer to you.

I am Sir
Your obt. servt.
A. P. Upshur

Hon. Joseph Eve
Chargé d'Affaires
of the U. States
Rio Janeiro

Sir

By a despatch from the Hon. Geo. W. Jones Chargé d'Affaires of Texas near the Govt of the United States that Govt is informed that the President of the United States anxious to have every case of the Indian disturbances on the frontier of the two countries, cause to be the time and place of holding a Treaty of Peace between the various tribes and the Republic of Texas were made known to them of friendly disposition & to attend it on the part of the United States.

I have the honor, now to inform you that by an arrangement recently effected with nearly all the tribes who have heretofore been committing hostilities upon our borders and with whom a treaty the 9th day of February next has been fixed upon, at the Waco Village on the Brazos River for a general council to be held between the Commissioners of Texas and those several tribes for the purpose of concluding this proposed treaty of peace.

I have therefore to request that you will make this known to your Government and at as early a period as possible inform me that the Commissioners may be appointed, and have time to meet at the Council which is agreed to be held. A later time would have been selected for the Council, but circumstances, connected with the commencement of this Session, and others of an essential importance to Texas, made it necessary to adopt the one mentioned.

The President directs me to express the hope that it will suit your convenience, and be in accordance with your sense of official duty to be present in person on this occasion

I embrace this opportunity to tender you renewed assurances of the great regard with which I have the honor to be,

Your Most obd.
and very Humble Servt.

Jno. Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Decr. 23d. 1842.

To Isaac Van Zandt. Esq.
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

By recent information received from the various Indian Tribes who have heretofore been committing hostile depredations upon our frontier settlements and within our limits, it is understood that they are now willing and anxious to hold a council and to conclude a treaty of peace. For this purpose Commissioners have been appointed on the part of Texas; and the 9th day of Feby next and the old Waco Village on the Brazos River have been fixed upon as the time and place of holding a general Council with those Indians. The President of the United States having signified his assent to the request made by Mr. Daly that he would appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners to be present and make the United States a party to the Treaty and a mutual guarantee to the two other parties, of the time and place were made known to him, I have communicated a notice of these facts to Mr Ewer, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States to this Govt. with a request that he would transmit the same to his Govt in order that the Commissioners might be appointed and have time to arrive, and be present at the time specified. A earlier notice could have given, or a later period fixed upon for holding the Council, but the difficulty of communicating with the many tribes of hostiles, and receiving replies, rendered the former impossible, and the fact that a Treaty, may be made at this season of the year makes it of the utmost importance to Texas that the proposed treaty should be concluded, at or near the time fixed upon for the council as practicable.

You will therefore (if at Washington City when this arrives) urge upon the President of the United States the appointment of the Commissioners immediately, as the time will be so short and their early departure for the council ground. It is perhaps possible that the Indians may be delayed a few days for them. But at all events the Commissioners on the part of the United States should not delay their arrival at the Waco Village later than the 20th of Feby.

I have the honor to be,
very Respectfully.
Your Most Obt Servt

Jno. Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec: 23. 1842.

Hon. Isabel Smith,
Charge'd Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter to this Department under date of the 31st Oct. 1842, and written from Paris, since the last letter from this Department to you was written being Mr Terrell's despatch of the 10th inst., Mr James Reily, our late Charge d'Affaires at Washington having arrived bringing with him the Treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation which he concluded at that place with Mr Webster on the 30th ultimo. This Treaty has been submitted to the Senate and received their sanction. The general provisions of it are similar to those of commercial treaties with the United States, generally. Some important stipulations however of a different character are contained in it Those are the following. 1st. A mutual agreement to surrender all persons charged with any crime amounting to felony or grand larceny, upon such proof being made as would justify their commitment for trial, by the laws of the place where they are arrested. 2d. The Sabine from its source to the sea the Red River and all rivers having their sources or segments in the territory of Texas running in part of their course through that territory or forming the boundary between the United States and Texas and emptying into the Mexican Gulf or the Mexican itself from and including the mouth or mouths of said rivers to the sea shall be free to be navigated and common to both nations. 3d. The fourth contains in article V. which is as follows

Art: V.

"The two contracting parties agree that on all articles the growth, produce or manufacture of either country, sent from one country to the other by land, river or sea, and exported to a foreign country, no duties or charges shall be required to be paid to the power within and from out of whose limits such articles came and depart; that they may be repacked for exportation, under the inspection of the proper authorities and at the expense of the party interested, and that raw cotton, the produce of either country, may be imported into the other free of duty for five years from the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty."

The concessions made in this article to the United States by the right of introducing their productions and manufactures into this country for transportation to the interior and northern parts of Mexico; and the privilege of repacking the same for that purpose, are considerable in importance. These are the privileges which it was understood Mr Bourgeois was anxious to procure and formed the principal object of his visit to this country.

In case Mr Bourgeois is not already furnished with the facts this may be necessary to enable him to carry out his contract for a steam of Mexico to this Port and the guarantee of the French Govt becomes requisite, you are authorized to treat with France for such guarantee and consideration therefor, to stipulate on the part of Texas to allow her privileges and commercial advantages similar to those granted the United States under this article. In case this can be done it may enable Mr Bourgeois to carry out his contract already formed, and thus place within the hope of being produced an article

power than could otherwise be done, and perhaps save the necessity of sending an agent to this country authorized to negotiate" as suggested in Mr Jewett's last note. In case however, the guarantee of France should be otherwise obtained and extended to the Loan of 8 M^rs Bourgeois it would be necessary that the States give an equivalent, which would probably be the increasing the price to be paid for the Bonds from 75 cts on the dollar to mean par, or perhaps even an advance upon par as the rate of interest is so high.

For the purpose of enabling you to treat efficiently with the French Govt a full power will be sent you for next mail. In the mean time you can consult the French Govt on the subject, and confer with Mr. Bourgeois in reference to the matter

Congress are progressing very harmoniously at present. But two Bills however have been yet passed, and these of little importance. The Tariff will be continued probably with some very trifling modifications.

The President has issued a proclamation revoking the proclamation of 7 Feby 11th 1840. abolishing temporarily the duties on French wines imported into Texas. This is to take effect on the 15th Feby next, after which time the duties imposed by Law and the Treaty with France are to be demanded by the Collectors of Customs.

The Viscount Cramayel has not yet arrived at this place.

The various tribes of hostile Indians residing within our limits and upon our borders, having intimated a strong desire to make peace, the 9th of Feby next has been appointed, at the Waco Village, on the Brazos, to hold a general council with them for this purpose. The President of the United States has considered to send Commissioners to the council for the purpose of making them a party to the Treaty, and of guaranteeing its faithful performance by the Indians and Texas mutually.

No Indian depredations have been committed upon any of our frontiers for the last three months: a strong evidence that the various tribes are sincere in their professions of a desire for Peace with Texas. It is much to be hoped that a general pacification of all the Indians may be effected, previous to the season when the Mexicans will probably invade us, should they be enabled to do so the coming year, which I very much doubt.

I have the honor to be,
Very Respectfully,
Your Obt Servt

Edw Lovell.

Department of State,
Washington 9th Dec. 1826.

Sir

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Mexican Minister of the 2d. inst. and to inform him that the President has duly considered the subject of the predatory war carried on by the Mexican Republic against the Government of Texas, the United States of Mexico and their Minister here, and that the President is of opinion that the Government of Mexico is responsible for the damages sustained by the citizens of the United States in consequence of the depredations committed by the Mexican troops on the property of the Texians.

The undersigned regrets that the President has not been able to accede to the request of Mr. Thompson to be permitted to visit Mexico on the business of his mission, but he is instructed to say that Mr. Thompson will be received as the Minister of the United States whenever he may think proper to return to Mexico.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Poinsett the assurances of his high consideration.

Mr. Poinsett &c. &c. &c.

Department of State,
Washington 9th Dec. 1826.

Sir

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the 2d. inst. from the Minister of the United States of Mexico, and to inform him that the subject of the depredatory war carried on by the Mexican republic against Texas has been submitted to the President of the United States, and that he is of opinion that the United States of Mexico are responsible for the damages sustained by the citizens of the United States in consequence of the depredations committed by the Mexican troops on the property of the Texians.

The undersigned regrets that the President has not been able to accede to the request of Mr. Thompson to be permitted to visit Mexico on the business of his mission, but he is instructed to say that Mr. Thompson will be received as the Minister of the United States whenever he may think proper to return to Mexico.

The undersigned has the honor to renew to Mr. Poinsett the assurances of his high consideration.

Mr. Poinsett &c. &c. &c.

Department of State
Washington Dec. 22nd 1842.

To The Hon. Charles Elliot
Chargé d'affaires
of Her Majesty
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt on the 22d inst of the note of Mr. Elliot Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'affaires, addressed by him to the Senate on the 19th of Dec. instant.

The letter of Mr. Elliot addressed to the undersigned on the 28th of Sept. last having reference to the subjects contained in the note above acknowledged as well as the letter of the 30th of that month, on the subject of certain claims from Texas to the Republic of Texas by British citizens, have been received at this Department. These letters have been carefully considered, that the absence of the undersigned from the Seat of Government for several weeks, after their reception, and the necessary deliberation of the subjects contained in them, have alone prevented the earlier acknowledgment of their receipt by Mr. Elliot and the cause for the delay which has occurred.

In relation to the assumption of jurisdiction claimed by the Texian Republic on account of the detention of Texian captives, the Texian Republic, the undersigned is directed by Mr. Elliot that the Province very much regrets the condition of the Texian country consequent upon the long protracted war with Mexico, but that no possible delay will be occasioned in this matter that can reasonably be avoided.

The claim of certain British subjects to lands in Texas under the proclamation of Congress by the President of the Republic of Texas, after a due investigation of the merits of each case.

The undersigned is directed by Mr. Elliot to state that the claims for property taken from the persons of the Texian troops on the Texian frontier by the Texian troops, or by the Texian Government, or by persons acting under its authority, or with its approval, the Texian Republic will not hold itself responsible for, unless the property so taken can be identified as the property of the claimant, and unless it can be shown that it has been converted to the use of the Texian Government.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Elliot the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Dudley Mann.

perfection of the country to give satisfactorily a valid title, could be done it to be to their interest to sell the property, for the settlement can perceive perfection.

Nothing to this but respect you should compare the country can have there? We said we took our ground we must take. But that both, I rejoined, may be done you believe you know. Mr. Elliot said that he would be happy at all times to hear from me and to cooperate with us in all measures calculated to insure the ends of tranquility to the two countries, and encourage safe by individuals acquainted.

I have believed from these observations of yours that our offering may be made to do something towards an accommodation pacification. I have therefore written to Mr. Elliot and suggested that if he would communicate with his Government and get powers to act on this matter, I have offered him that I would write you, requesting you without any formality of reference and challenging the greatest degree of secrecy, to authorize me privately to treat with you. Perhaps you might find an opportunity of seeing Mr. Elliot and to have a full conference with him and ascertain the intentions of his Government. I was called up Mr. Webster and the Cabinet, the two most influential minds in the United States, except the President, in favor of the proposition; which I think at all events worth trying.

(Genl Hamilton to Genl Houston) Washington Nov 28 1842
(Private and confidential)

"Sir,

I beg leave to apprize you that I have written both to Mr. Calhoun and to Mr. Webster, of whose good offices I have offered on the event of my being authorized by you to treat privately with Genl Houston. I have very confident hopes of obtaining an arrangement for a pacification of the two countries. The plan I should suggest, would be that Texas shall cede Texas to the United States in payment of her claims, and recede thereupon the United States stands under her recognition of the independence of Texas, and cede the country to your Government, to be your obligation to keep the war of Mexico to the United States, under a pledge engaging that you shall not annex Texas to any foreign power. Mexico should relinquish your independence and agree to a boundary, should it be the Rio Grande or the Nueces according to Texas to be determined by yourself. I have seen that no military operations will take place during the armistice you Excellency for once authorized to conclude the pacification, the friendship more confidence of the President and a belief that Texas is only prevented by Mexico from making a treaty with us. I suppose you that I am willing to cede might be done by me to the country, the treaty and to your Excellency's administration the honor of a favorable pacification. I believe it can be effected this winter at the Washington, if you are only give me the requisite authority. The confidential agent necessary to come to the United States may furnish a passport signed by some Secretary of Mexico

I believe that Great Britain and France feel too little interest in Texas and have too little to do with the transactions of Mexico

to justify our counting on their mediation. Indeed, occupied in the important circle of European politics they never think of Texas, except under the fugitive of an immediate application. Whereas the vicinity of Texas to the United States and the sympathy of her people have convinced me that we must look to Washington as the scene of action and means of success in this important affair."

P.S. I merely throw out this as a suggestion to your Excellency the, the cession and retrocession of Texas, and a mere salve for the absurd pride of Mexico. If you see any thing objectionable in it pray give me your own views. It would be a great point however to get two such heads as John C. Calhoun's and Daniel Webster's to work on this subject. This I can get, and I believe a pacification will be the result.

For many and very obvious reasons which will be communicated to Genl Hamilton, the President directs me to say that the agency of that individual will not be employed by this Government in any manner whatever.

This Department has not as yet been apprized of your arrival at your post. This, however, is done with the confident hope that you will be there on its arrival. I regret that any circumstance should have detained you so long, as it is highly important you should be at Washington.

You will please keep this Department constantly advised of every thing of importance which may occur within the sphere of the Mission with which you are accredited.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your most obt. Servt.

Andrew Jones.

Department of State
Town of Washington Dec. 26. 1842

Wm. D. J. Bourgeois (Texas)
Texas Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 27th which came to hand some few weeks since. The letter of the 31st July to which you refer has never been received.

I would you not have concluded successfully the procurement of the loan according to the provisions of the 11th June last from the proceeds perhaps some modifications may be made thereof, which will render success in its negotiation. For the purpose I have written Mr. Robert Smith our Chargé d'affaires to Mexico requesting him to confer with the Mexican Government in regard to such modifications and to report to you in person that he may be able to act in unison.

Be pleased Sir to receive the assurances of-

[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]

Mon. A. Levi Yarrel
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

By despatches recently received at the U.S. Department from the Hon.e Ashbel Smith our Chargé d'Affairs at London we are informed that the Convention between the President of Texas and Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain concluded at London on the 14th. Nov.r 1840 for a suspension between Texas and Mexico had been presented by Her Majesty's Minister to the consideration of the latter Government and promptly rejected, and that the prospect of success in the mediation of England under this Convention was utterly hopeless.

Texas has therefore to rely either upon the triple mediation of the United States, France and England or in the event of their failure upon an appeal to arms. The issue therefore the matter is rendered the better and I have to request that you will present the subject of a concert of action between the three powers in making a representation in reference to this matter to Mexico according to my recent instructions, at the earliest possible period.

The Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation between Texas and the United States, recently concluded at Washington has been presented to the Senate and received its sanction to the ratification thereof. The President is advised however that the 5.th Article should be slightly amended and so as to express more clearly the intention of the two contracting parties, and to specify that the concessions granted were conditional, and for a reasonable consideration, and to prevent any evil with other nations who might claim freely the same advantages.

Your attention is desired to the necessary steps for the exchange on ratification by the Senate and President of the United States of the Treaty as it is of immediate and most pressing importance to the agricultural and commercial interests of Texas.

Should you shall have performed the duties of this mediation to the satisfaction of the Government of the United States you will forthwith commence the same direction to the Texian Minister at Paris at which post he will probably remain some time and there your letters will reach him. You can direct to the care of John A. Bowen Esq. Texian Consul at New York or to Texas as the letter.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect
Your most Obt Servt

Isaac Jones

Department of State
Washington Dec 26 1832.

Hon Stokely Smith
Chairman of Committee of Claims
House of Reps

Sir

Since the letter of Mr Powell of the 4th instant
the President has come to a decision in relation to granting
letters of Marque and Reprisal, and to grant a very limited number. Several
blank Commissions are herewith enclosed for your disposition, which you
will fill up and use in case your friends should be induced to receive them.
They should be granted with the greatest possible caution and only to in-
dividuals of such well known character and responsibility as will contri-
bute the best possible guarantee that the country will not be exposed
to its enemies, or the commerce of accidental and friendly nations depre-
dated upon by them. There is but little piracy committed in the Gulf
of Mexico or the Atlantic, but it is believed that vessels from the Ma-
ritime side of the Continent, occupied this valuable position, in case they pro-
ceeded direct with a valuable cargo. It is with reference to this fact principally
that the President has been induced that these Commissions should be granted
Should you after any you will please to forward the same immediately to
their Department.

Enclosed I transmit you a petition to bear
with the Govt of France for its guarantee of a Loan to Texas. Should this
can be done you are authorized to negotiate for such guarantee with the
Government of France on such terms & conditions as may be agreed upon
between you & them. You are also authorized to negotiate for such guarantee within the
United States on such terms & conditions as may be agreed upon between you & them
& which will be most favorable to the Government of Texas. Should it be necessary
to obtain the guarantee of the United States for the payment of the principal & interest
of the loan, you will please to forward the petition to the President. Should you be able to obtain a
guarantee from the United States for the payment of the principal & interest of the loan

proper form can be obtained.

Your correspondence with the Spanish Minister Yeaus Sancho on the subject of the Blockade of the Mexican ports; and the establishment of amicable relations between this country and Spain is highly approved by the President. Should it result in an offer on the part of that country to treat, no time will be lost by this Govt in availing itself of the opportunity to cultivate those relations with that ancient power.

So soon as you shall have had time to conclude the important negotiations with which you are at present entrusted, instructions and powers will probably be sent you to conclude treaties with Belgium and the Hanse Towns. Much will depend however upon the appropriations which may be made by Congress at its present session. The extravagance of the late administration in the useless waste of Millions — the failure of the crops this year — and the general depression of monetary affairs throughout the South at this time, unite in producing a most unfavorable state of things here at present; and the strictest economy has to be used both by this Govt and by individuals. I feel full confidence however, that the country will triumph over its present difficulties, and henceforth, profiting by the severe lessons of the past, advance steadily in prosperity, and increase in wealth and strength.

Our currency still continues considerably contracted, and although but little over $125.000 of Exchequer Bills had been issued when Congress met, these bills still continue to be depreciated 50 per cent. When once the Tariff question is settled, if the present rate of duties should be continued upon imports generally, it is believed these Bills will be at par.

The proposed appropriations of this session for the year for the entire expense of Government and for all disbursements is nearly above $130.000 — The Collector of Customs at Galveston informs me that he will receive, at that one port alone over $130.000 during the present financial year. This will leave the whole amount of duties to be collected at all the other ports of entry, and the direct Taxes (saying nothing of the land sales) unexpended, and at the disposal of Congress next year.

Mr. M. Castro has written to this Department, complaining that unfounded aspersions injurious to his character had been made, and were understood that his Exequatur having been revoked by His Majesty the King of the French, was a fact upon which the President was necessarily bound to base his conclusions in the premises.

Mr. C also complained that the Contract with Mr. Borregaard y Arrecis for a concession of land to establish a colony upon waste unappropriated lands, infringed certain of his rights and calculated or intended to prejudice the success of his Colony. To this he was answered that no such infringement had been made, and that the contract with Mr. Borregaard y Arrecis was an act of State policy, and not intended in the least degree, to conflict with or prejudice the one made with him. Mr. Castro was also informed, as he seemed to think, by this Government, that he ought to have the same liberality of colonizing on this country, which Mr. Borregaard &

A contract was recently concluded with Capt. Victor Tixon of Belgium to introduce a colony of one thousand Germans and Belgians upon the Rio Grande. It is known the intention of the President to grant similar concessions for colonization purposes

at present.

I am respectfully,
Your Obd.t Serv.t
Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 26.th 1842.

General James Hamilton,

Sir,

I have the honor by special direction of the President to acknowledge the receipt of several letters written by you to him during the month of Nov.r on the subject of a proposed secret negotiation with Gen.l Almonte, for the cession of Texas to the United States &c., with a view of the ultimate procurement of her independence. Your communication of the 25.th Nov.r ult.o written at Columbus (Geo) to this Department, and containing a detailed account of your agency in the seizure of the Steam frigate Montezuma, and of its subsequent liberation by the authorities of England has also been received.

In reply to your request to be employed as an Agent of Texas in a secret negotiation with Gen.l Almonte, I am instructed to inform you that the Government of this country being represented by official functionaries at the diff.t courts, with which it has interests or friendly relations to promote, the President declines employing your Agency in any manner whatever, Other reasons exist for this conclusion, some of which are connected with the public policy of the country alone, and cannot at this time be properly communicated to you, and some having relevance to your individual disqualifications, which will be given you, if requested.

In compliance with an assurance therein given, the President directs me to furnish you the following copy of an extract of Mr. J. H. Tyrrell's letter to Mr. Ashbel Smith. This letter is dated Dec.r 7.th 1842, and was written while Mr. Tyrrell was discharging in my absence the duties of Secretary of State.

(For Extract see pages 93 & 94)

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Most Obd.t Serv.t

Anson Jones

Department of State
Washington, Dec 28th 1842

To the Hon. Isaac Van Zandt
Chargé d'affaires of Texas
&c. &c &c.

Sir.

I received your note of the President's message to the Senate transmitting the treaty for commerce and navigation with the United States; and also copy of the amendment to the 8th article, which it was proposed should be adopted

The Senate however by their resolution of the 22d June advised and consented to the ratification of the treaty in the annexed form to which exclusion it is understood the Senate were brought by an apprehension that any modification here would hinder and delay its ratification on the part of the United States.

These documents will put you in possession of the views of the President in relation to this Treaty, and should the Senate of the United States, think proper to make the modification to the 8th. Article, as herein suggested, it will no doubt be assented to readily by this Government.

I have to repeat the request contained in my former letter that you will use every proper exertion to have an early action taken on the Ratification of this Treaty by the Government of the United States, and that you will transmit the earliest possible intelligence thereof to this Department, for its information.

The Ratifications of the Treaty between France and Texas have been exchanged at the Navre, and the Ratification on the part of Texas was yesterday received at this Office.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect
Your Obt Servt

Daniel Webster

Department of State
Washington Dec 31st 1842.

To the Hon. Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'affaires of Texas
&c. &c &c

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit you the ratification [illegible]
[illegible] a letter from the Chevalier [illegible]
[illegible] Minister of the Republic of Texas near [illegible]

on the 16th day of December last in relation to the conduct of the Spanish and United States Agent for the Cherokee Indians

(Extract commencing at the words "The undersigned is happy in being able &c to the end of letter) See Home Letters to Department Page 67 June 68

The above extract of Mr Bartons letter constitutes the concluding part of his reports to this Department of certain investigations and proceedings he was directed to institute in his District on the subject of some outrages which were said to have been committed by citizens of these upon the Indians residing within the United States, and which have been brought to the notice of this Government by the Hon. Joseph Ewe Change a Officio of the United States here.

You will therefore on receipt of this communication send a copy of the above extract from Mr Bartons letter to the Secretary of State of the United States, with a request that the most vigorous exertions may be used to investigate, and that such course be pursued with this Agent as the facts found to exist may seem justly to require.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect.
Your Most Obed Servt

Wilson Lewis

Department of State.
Washington Jan 4th 1803.

To Mr Craik Castle Esq
Paris.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 13th Oct. last which came to hand on the 1st inst.

Your letter of the 13th of Sept. was received on the 13th of Nov. and your letter of the 19th of the same month. These two letters are the only ones which have been received from you since your departure for Europe. I regret very much the failure of the several inclosures which you mention to have been given to some of your letters which have not come to hand. I am sorry that you have been disappointed by not obtaining answers from us which you have not been able to receive.

The application for Government of Spain and France and Holland for permission to have your vessels admitted into their ports on the same footing with vessels of those nations is a great pleasure in explaining that as any proper application will be entertained by this Government with the most friendly disposition to grant it, but as the settlement of the amount due our citizens by France and other nations can only be made from Europe.

The President is gratified to be advised of the establishment of the preliminary measures taken by Mexico, and the readiness manifested on the part of that Government, to enter upon the fulfilment of your contract, and directs me to assure you that he will not fail to give to those circumstances due consideration as connected with the fulfilment on your part of the conditions of the same.

I would suggest, that as soon as you shall arrive on the immediate Mexican frontier of Texas, which is now represented to be near at hand, you will perhaps prevent your force immediately to be taking your assignments, that you should procure within the settlements by immediate, tho' for their temporary occupation, or until the determination of the country will admit of their being established upon their own lands. This would enable them, without danger of molestation, to become acclimated, to learn experimentally the best mode of cultivating the soil, and be made acquainted with its most suitable productions. Ten or fifteen acres for each family would answer this temporary purpose, and could now be procured as you are well aware, and would constitute a safe and inducement, and a saving of the amount of money, required for the purchase and improvement of the lands.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect
Your Most Obed't Serv't

Tho's Ewing

Department of State
Washington 12th January 1843

Hon. J. Eve.
Chargé d'Affaires
of the United States
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Note of the 6th Inst. requesting an Exequatur for Mr. H. L. Jewett, as Consul of the United States for the Port of Matagorda, and to enclose you herewith the Exequatur as requested.

I have the honor to be,
Your Most Obed't
& Very Humble Serv't

Tho's Ewing

Department of State,
Washington Jan. 18th 1843.

To Joseph Sumner, Esq. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the hon or to enclose you herewith a copy of a report with resolutions of the Hon the House of Represen-tatives of the Republic of Texas, expressive of the thanks of that body to you for your most acceptable donation to the Library of Con-gress of printed Reports, and valuable parliamentary papers, which in your name, and agreeably to your request I had the pleasure to present to the House.

In the sentiments expressed by the resolu-tions of the House, as well in regard to the above, as in relation to your exertions in behalf of the extension of the principles of "Free Trade", I beg leave to add my cordial individual union and acquiescence.

With assurances of the most distin-guished regard,

I have the honor to be,
Your very Obt Servt

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Jan. 18th 1843.

Hon. Isaac Smith
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I avail myself of an opportunity by Mr. S. Converse, to forward you to the charge of the Texan at London, a package containing two blank Commissions for Secretaries, with the same number of blanks, letters of Marque and Reprisal; also several copies of the laws passed at the Special Session of Congress last January, and Consular Commissions as fol-lows, viz; for Francis B. Cutler, Liverpool; Alfred Fox, Falmouth; John Graham Stewart Glasgow; Silas Bowers, Greenock; John Atkinson, Kingston upon Hull; and Thomas Lee Fox, Plymouth.

I have requested Mr. Pakenham to forward the packages subject to your order and instruction, in the event of your not being in London when Mr. Converse arrives.

I have the honor to be with great respect Your Hon. Obt. Svt.

Anson Jones

Department of State
Washington June 19th 1843

To the Hon. Lewis Cass
Chairman of Committee of Claims
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

I have had the honor to receive the letter of the 20th ult. of the Committee of Claims of the House of Representatives, which was referred to this Department.

The petitioners, Thomas Jones & Edward Jones, state that they are the owners of the Ship Hope, which was captured by the British Cruizer Dolphin, and carried into Bermuda, where she was condemned by the Court of Vice Admiralty.

The petitioners further state that the charges were entirely unfounded, and that the Court of Vice Admiralty was induced to condemn the vessel, from the want of sufficient testimony to establish her neutrality. They state that the Captain of the Dolphin has since been dismissed the service for his conduct in this case, and that the Ship Hope was restored to the petitioners by the British Government.

The petitioners therefore pray that Congress will cause an investigation to be made into the circumstances of the case, and that they may be indemnified for the loss they have sustained.

The case of the Ship Hope was fully examined by the Department of State, and a full statement of the facts, with the documents relating to the case, was transmitted to Congress with the President's Message of December 1841. The petitioners are referred to that communication for the information which they desire.

The depredations committed upon the commerce of the United States by the British cruizers during the late war, and the claims for indemnity which have been presented to this Government in consequence of those depredations, have been the subject of repeated discussions between the two Governments. The claim of the petitioners is one of the many which have been presented to this Government, and which remain unadjusted. The Department is not able to say when it will be in its power to bring the negotiations in relation to these claims to a satisfactory conclusion. It is hoped that the justice of the claims will be admitted by the British Government, and that provision will be made for their payment. But the result of the negotiations cannot be foreseen with any degree of certainty. The Department is not aware that any additional evidence can be obtained in support of the claim of the petitioners, which is not already in the possession of Congress. The papers which accompanied the petition are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your obedient servant

A. Stevenson

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

I have received the letter you addressed to the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, and the Attorney General of the United States, and to the Postmaster General, which letters were delivered to them respectively by the bearer hereof, and that one has addressed, which you wrote to me, was delivered to me

Department of State,
Washington, January 20th 1837.

To
Wm H. Wainwright, Esq.
Minister Charge d'Affaires
Of the Republic of Texas,
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Herewith you will receive your Commission as Minister Charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas to the Governments of the Netherlands, Belgium and the Hanse Towns, with your letters of credence to the two former Sovereigns. Similar letters of credence will be furnished you for the Hanse Towns, previous to your departure from the United States.

It is the desire of His Excellency, the President, that you should proceed with convenient speed to New Orleans and so soon as you accomplish the business with which you are already charged at that place that you will proceed to the city of Washington, and first open a communication with Mr. Van Zandt, our Charge d'Affaires at that Court. The ratifications of the treaty lately concluded between Texas and the United States, which he will have handed you with this, you will deliver in person to Mr. Van Zandt to whom instructions will be sent in relation to the exchange of the same.

Should you deem it expedient, you can delay two or three weeks in the City of Washington, from which place you will proceed to Amsterdam or Ghent, and after opening a communication with Mr. Van Zandt, our Charge d'Affaires at that Court, you will be governed in the time of your delay at the two places as circumstances may seem to you to render expedient, notwithstanding your recent connection with the Government, as one of the Officers of the Cabinet has made you well acquainted with the views of this Government, and with the various duties of the President, in all things connected with our foreign relations. You will thus be enabled to procure correct, & more satisfactory information on these subjects and more satisfactorily than could be given in writing from this Department, and according to their position at those several Courts they will be well enabled to communicate to you very valuable information relative to the course to pursue which should be adopted by you in carrying into execution the instructions I now transmit from the Department, regarding the employment and delicate negotiations which the President will confide to you in Europe.

At the expiration of the period above stated, you will present yourself to the Prince and present your letters of credence to His Majesty the King of the Netherlands.

You will ascertain the exact relation in which that Government stands to the authorities of the Netherlands and communicate such information as you may deem it that the President of Texas would be pleased to receive a representative of His Majesty here. For the further views of the Government

You will also receive Instructions for your Conduct in the Execution of the Powers and Authorities which are given you by the Commission under the Great Seal of Great Britain, appointing you Governor of Nova Scotia, and you are to govern yourself in all Things according to the Directions contained in the said Instructions.

assurances of a strict observance of those rights and principles herself. That she has always strictly observed them heretofore, the history of our revolution abundantly proves and no departure from them by her officers or citizens, will ever be sanctioned by the government, should any such departure be attempted or made by them. That there will be found persons in every community, who set strong value and authority at defiance, persist in a violation of good order and propriety, is certainly true. In a country like Texas, whose civil institutions have not been matured by time, and by the enjoyment of peace and national tranquility, whose citizens are liable to strong excitement, and disposed to desire vengeance and retaliation upon an enemy with whom that country is at war, and from whom the most wanton, flagrant and cruel injuries have been long received and endured, it is very natural to suppose that many irregularities will occur, and that attempts will be made at retaliation by the parties suffering from the enormities of such injuries.

These reflections are made, that in case occurrences of this kind might at any period happen, the inferences be drawn therefrom by any friendly power, that Texas herself had departed from the principles which she had claimed should be observed between civilized nations at war with each other. The acts of individuals, even though in some degree excusable under such peculiar circumstances, should not be imputed to the government, or if so imputed that you might be the better enabled to show that such imputations were both unfounded and unjust. The government of Texas thought deeply sensible of the many wrongs endured by persons of the citizens from 1832 to the present time, by the perfidy and the barbarity of Mexico, would not on any consideration depart from the principles she had avowed to the world, principles the basis of all national responsibility and which should be the rules of the moral universe. This humane may be drawn by necessity to the performance of a retaliatory war with Mexico of those characters which Mexico has so long pursued against Texas, but when the cause of that course necessity will be abundantly apparent and satisfy her, in the opinions of mankind, others, nations, interested in the general principles which the civilized world has adopted for mutual intercourse in war and having it so pronounced by a due regard to the real causes of necessity, have been called upon to interpose, to prevent a state of things which needs to be deplored. Should they not do, and Mexico proceed in the course she has adopted, self preservation must necessarily withdraw Texas to the precedence of a similar course and to the principles she has avowed to the world, cannot be given censure.

Recently circumstances have given that the people of this country have been driven to a degree of exasperation which it would be well, if possible, for the government to restrain, even of prudence should require it to be done. In the course of the present year an application should have been made, under the many provisions of which Texas might claim the aid of the government of the United States. The principal citizens have been apprehensive in some instances in other instances and in reference and again in other more frequent instances numerous in both these and which must raise indignity, a feeling of a peculiar nature throughout the country which caused an assembling of a large number of citizens and Gentlemen in the month of October, to consider

to receive the instructions the necessary letters have been communicated upon those
heads, and those pieces. After I declared myself a volunteer of the service of
the united East India Company & obtained a Commission of Major in the Army
the Governor informed me that he could not appoint me to any Command
in the Field without my resigning my Commission in the Army, which
I was unwilling to do, as I had a prospect of Promotion in the Army
& no prospect in the Company's Service, I therefore declined the offer,
but soon after I received a Commission of Major of Brigade in the Army
of Fort St George & Command of the Artillery in the Carnatic.

Soon after my arrival at Madras I received a letter from the Secretary
to the Government of Fort St George desiring my Presence at the Presidency
of Fort St George for the purpose of consulting with the Governor & Council
upon the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign.

Previous to my departure from Bengal I received a letter from the
Governor General in Council desiring me to consult with Colonel Kelly
upon the plan of operations for the ensuing campaign, & to give my opinion
upon the subject in writing, which I accordingly did, & soon after left
Bengal for Madras.

Upon my arrival at Madras I found that Colonel Kelly had left
Madras & proceeded to the Coast of Malabar, where he had been appointed
to the command of the troops destined to act against Tippoo Sultaun
in that quarter. Upon my arrival at Madras I found that Colonel Kelly
had left

those Governments respectively, a communication in relation to the same, with the information contained herein, and in the accompanying documents, for your perusal and as the character of these representations may seem to require.

The Executive has recently been apprized from undoubted authority that a Treaty of amity & commerce has been concluded by the Mexican authorities & the Commissioners of Texas and the United States for the purpose of concluding a treaty of peace with those tribes. Officers were immediately sent as commissioners to the different tribes for the purpose of depositing the treaty, and to enlist against the services of these savages the whole of Mexico as allies. Those officers are now among them for the purpose and are actively engaged in the objects of their mission. The proper representation of this fact should be made to the governments at which they are accredited, as an additional reason for their interference, to limit or restrain the mode of warfare adopted by Mexico. This savage attempt to engage the Indians of the Texian frontier, have been heard upon the defenceless citizens of the Mexican frontier. Nor should Mexico under any circumstances be permitted to pursue this conflict within. The enlightened and humane spirit of the age in which we live, is in direct opposition to such a belief.

The outrage recently committed by the Mexican Commander of a recent encampment, in the capture of fifty three peaceable citizens at San Antonio, & subsequently butchering them in the City of the District Court in session at that place, and shortly thereafter in Bexar by Mexico, will occasion your particular attention, in causing suitable representations thereof to be made to the Governments to which you are accredited. Some of these were citizens of the U. States, some of Great Britain, and others of France.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect
Your Ob. Serv.

Wm. Kennedy.

Duplicate letter to the foregoing and same of the same date, to Mess. Isaac Van Zandt & Ashbel Smith of the United States.

(Register's office
Washington DC 4th November 1863

Sir

I have the honor to enclose
herewith a letter addressed to
Her Majesty the Queen of
England by the President of
the United States, which
I request you will cause to be
forwarded to its destination.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant

(Signed) William H. Seward

(Register's office
Washington Nov. 4th 1863.

Rec. from Hon Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
One letter addressed to
Her Majesty the Queen of
England

(Signed) John Hay
Assistant Secretary

Rec. from Hon Wm H Seward
Secretary of State
One letter addressed to
Her Majesty the Queen of
England

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of this day with a letter of the President of the United States addressed to Her Majesty the Queen of England which you have requested me to forward to its destination.

In the absence of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, I have the honor to inform you that I shall avail myself of the earliest opportunity to transmit the letter in question to Her Majesty's Government.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant

The ratification of the Treaty sent us unsigned shall be taken, signed by the President, and forwarded you by Mr. Livingston, who left here for Europe, by the way of Washington City to day week. Should the Government of the United States ratify the Treaty in the same form, you will forward at the earliest practicable period the exchange of the ratifications to that Government. This step has been adopted in order that no time might be lost in giving effect to the Treaty, in case the proposed modifications should not be adopted by the United States.

If on the contrary the proposed modification is accepted by that Government, another ratification of the Treaty, embracing the same will be signed, and sent you for exchange, and the one forwarded by Mr. Livingston will be cancelled

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servt

Edwd. Livingston

Hon. John Forsyth
Secretary of State.
Washington. Dear. 30th 1833

Hon. Mr. Livingston
Chargé &c. &c. &c.
Paris

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter addressed to this Department under date of the 11th Inst., transmitting a copy of a resolution of the General Council of the Choctaw Nation, on the subject of the intercourse by citizens of Texas with that tribe of Indians, and requesting of the measure which the Government of the United States has adopted in reference to the matter.

I have laid your letter before the President, and have great pleasure in assuring you, that he deems the course pursued by the United States entirely proper under existing circumstances, and that he hopes it will have the happy effect of maintaining and promoting greater peace and harmony on the frontiers of the two countries an object which it is the interest and the wish of both governments to attain.

The motives which have induced your government to cause a communication of these facts to be made to this, are highly appreciated by the President, evincing as it does the friendly disposition of the United States and their desire for maintaining a good understanding with Texas circumstances of which I am happy to observe have been given on so many occasions.

Information of the course pursued by the United States will be forwarded to the District Attorney of the district bordering on Texas with instructions to make the same known to our citizens and to

restrain as far as practicable any inhabitant in that section from the commission of acts of the kind complained of, by the agents of the Indians who reside contiguous to that river.

I have the honor to renew the assurances of the high

regard,

with which I remain,
Your obt. faithful Servt.

Jno. Forsyth.

Department of State.
Washington, Dec. 31st 1835

To the Hon. Stokely Sandy
Charge de Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir.

In several former communications from this Department your attention has been called to the subject of the predatory and unauthorized warfare which has been waged by Mexico against Texas, and the instructions to make suitable remonstrances and reference to this matter to the Government to which you are accredited, and to request their interference in putting an end to the same &c.

The forcible, as well as the recent and excellent examples which Mexico upon the persons and lives of our citizens has thought fit to have been taken for ransom in the predatory and marauding excursions made by the soldiery upon our frontiers, and on various other occasions, are of such a character as the demands of the civilized nations who have acknowledged our independence, and whose citizens in many instances are the participants of these outrages, a prompt and efficient interference for the purpose of arresting them.

You will therefore avail yourself of the earliest opportunity to make to the Government of France and Great Britain, representations similar in character to the following: The inhuman butcheries committed upon our citizens whom the fortune of war has placed in the power of Mexico in 1833 & 6, produced a feeling of horror from which civilized humanity has too recently recovered, to have forgotten them. The names of Grant, Ware, King, Travis, and Fannin present to the recollections of all who have read the details of our early struggles for freedom, corresponding instances of inhuman and cold blooded murders committed upon helpless prisoners, of violations of faith, and of perfidy on the part of Mexico, that are in shocking contrast with the forbearance and humanity which from the commencement of the war in 1833 up to the present time, characterized the course of Texas towards her enemies.

On the 9th Dec. 1835 the town and fortress of San Antonio de Bexar, was besieged by the Texian Army under the command

articles of capitulation signed on the 14th of that month. The conditions of this surrender were faithfully observed by Texas, and Gen Cos with all his officers, and the men under his command were permitted to return to Mexico upon parole, their persons and property being in every respect, safe and inviolate.

On the 21st of April, Gen. Santa Anna, then President of Mexico and Commander in Chief of the Army of operations against Texas, was met and defeated at San Jacinto. The President General, and seven hundred and fifty, (Officers and men,) surrendered themselves at discretion, and on their bended knees implored that mercy, which they had so recently denied to those unfortunate men who fell into their power at Goliad and the Alamo. These prisoners had forfeited every claim to the mercy they sought, having been engaged in waging a war of extermination, and giving neither quarter to the conquished, nor observing the faith they had promised by solemn compact to those who surrendered with Col. Fannin and others, all of whom (with the exception of the medical men whose services were required for their own wounded,) were massacred by order of Gen. Santa Anna. Gen. Cos who was taken a prisoner with the rest, had doubly forfeited his life, having violated the parole he had given at San Antonio the December previous, and subsequently engaged in an unauthorized mode of warfare. But notwithstanding all these powerful incentives to a just vengeance, and the then recent distresses, which the Mexican Armies had brought upon the whole country, the lives of all these prisoners were generously spared; they were supported at the expense of the government, were kindly treated in every respect, the wounded and sick had the best medical attention, and the most assiduous care; and all who wished it were sent home to their own country. As an evidence of the humanity with which they were treated, reference is made to the fact that many of these prisoners chose to remain in the country, and continue in it up to the present day.

Gen. Filisola and the troops under his command fled from the country immediately after the battle of San Jacinto in the utmost confusion and dismay and although they could have been cut up by our army the hand of vengeance was withheld; and in strict fulfillment of the promises made, this Gen with his troops was permitted to leave the country undisturbed. His official report to his own nation, and the defence which he published to the world in justification of his precipitate retreat, clearly prove the truth of the above statement in relation to him.

The President of Mexico, Gen. Santa Anna, was treated with every possible respect and kindness, and with all the forbearance consistent with his safe keeping as a prisoner of war, and was finally sent to the City of Washington, agreeably to his own solicitations, under an escort of three distinguished officers, and at the public expense; from which place he returned safely to Mexico.

The sparing the lives of these prisoners, and the subsequent attendance to them, was a voluntary act on the part of Texas, and their final release and restoration to liberty an act of humanity and mercy. The obligations which these inspire upon civilized man, were the only ones which the government tendered towards their captive enemies, while justice, if her stern mandates had been obeyed, would have required their execution, at least that of their leaders.

The subsequent conduct of Mexico towards those of our

citizens who have fallen into her hands has been of a character, so wholly at variance with this conduct on our part, and so barbarous, & inhuman, and fairly shows that Texas feels herself constrained to appeal to her rights as a civilized nation and to call upon those nations who have acknowledged her claims to independence to unite in arresting the further continuance of such a course on the part of Mexico.

The following detail of Mexican cruelties inflicted upon unfortunate Texian citizens, will clearly show that this appeal to the civilized world is just & proper and in all points due.

Passing over the massacre of our citizens in 1835-6 which are sufficiently known already, and which are alluded to in a former part of this communication, this detail will be confined to transactions of a recent date.

A party of traders left out to Santa Fe in the latter part of 1841, consisting of about 325 men, were induced to surrender themselves as prisoners of war to the troops under the command of Gov. Armijo. Articles of capitulation were agreed to and signed by the two parties, by which the Texians were promised security of persons and individual property, kind treatment and speedy restoration to perfect liberty. But no sooner had they laid down their arms than they were indiscriminately plundered of every article of property they possessed their hats, shoes, coats, blankets and even shirts taken from them. Their arms were tied with cords and they were fastened together in numbers of two or more with raw hide, and some secured by cabestros to the tails of Mexican horses and mules. In this condition in the coldest of the winter weather, exposed to every vicissitude and inclemency of the climate, suffering alternately from cold and hunger, and hourly insulted and abused by the officers and soldiers in whose charge they were placed by the Gov. of Santa Fe, they were marched on foot, a distance of 2000 miles to the City of Mexico. On the way those who failed from fatigue, debility or sickness were deliberately murdered, their ears cut off, and transmitted to Mexico, as a proof of the fidelity of the commanding Officer of their guard in the fulfillment of his inhuman orders. Those who survived the fatigues of this long march and arrived in Mexico (with a few exceptions) were confined in prisons at night, and in the day were turned out chained together like criminals, to sweep the streets of the city. Their lives however were spared, and they were finally released. Their support while in Mexico was derived principally from the generous advances and contributions made by foreigners, and their return home was effected in the same manner.

On the 11th of September last, Gen. Adrian Woll, with a force of about 16 or 1700 men entered San Antonio de Bexar, under cover of a dense fog early in the morning, and captured fifty four citizens of that place. Enclosed herewith, is the statement furnished to this Department by Col. Juan N. Seguin, a highly respectable gentleman of Gonzales, who was one of the number captured by Woll, while attending as a lawyer to the dockets at the District Court then in session, and who has since effected his escape, and returned to Texas. His statement is exhibited to entire credit, and from it you will be able to derive an accurate and complete detail of all the transactions connected with the imprisonment of the prisoners made by Woll, which appears to have been similar to that extended to the Santa Fe prisoners, except that their ultimate fate is yet unknown.

On the 25th of December last, a force of Texians and men under Lieut. Col. J. C. Hays numbering about 250 men commanded

themselves prisoners of war to Generals Ampudia and Canales of the Mexican Army, at the town of Alice, under articles of capitulation, the terms of which are not precisely known. From the inhuman treatment heretofore inflicted upon our prisoners, it is much to be feared that Gen. Santa Anna or those acting by his influence or orders, will sacrifice the lives of these unfortunate men, upon the pretext they were not acting at the time under the orders of the Texian Government, or some other idea. It will be observed however, that although the men may be all murdered who were taken prisoners under Col. Fisher, yet some few have escaped who can establish the fact beyond a doubt, that articles of capitulation were signed, and that the men were promised kind treatment and all the rights of prisoners of war. This being the case, it cannot be material to the question which may be brought in an issue between them and the Government of Mexico, whether they were acting under the immediate and legal orders of the Government of Texas or not. They were prosecuting an enterprize, which the Govt had sanctioned, that of pursuing and chastising the enemy, who had just made a predatory incursion into our country, and by the capitulation and the promises made them, they acquired at least the right to be considered and respected as prisoners of war, Had they been other than lawful belligerents, it could not have been proper to have entered into a convention with them for their surrender, consequently the government of Mexico is bound by every obligation of law, justice, and humanity, to observe in good faith, the conditions of this surrender. The capitulation upon expressed terms of agreement between them and their captors, most certainly brought them within the scope of the rules of civilized war. It is also to be observed that at the time of the capitulation, our citizens were by no means vanquished, but might have fought their way out with much probability of success, had not the most solemn promises of kind treatment and security for persons and property been made them by the Mexican Commanders, Gen.l Ampudia and Canales.

In each of the instances now before recited, the acknowledged laws of civilized war, as well as the principles of common humanity, have been outrageously violated by Mexico. But the capture and treatment of the prisoners taken at Bexar in Sept. last, are attended by circumstances of great aggravation. The Mexicans entered the town early in the morning under the cover of a dense fog, and without any previous notification or declaration. There were no troops at this point at the time, as was well known to Gen Woll, (he having constant means of information from the place) & no necessity could therefore have existed for a General at the head of 7000 men, to have taken the town by surprize, which only contained some sixty private citizens, then quietly pursuing their ordinary avocations, the most of them being in attendance on the District Court of the Fourth Judicial District then in Session. Bexar is an extreme frontier town, isolated from the rest of Texas, unexpectedly exposed to attack from Indians, or Mexican Banditti. Hostilities existed during the session of Court, had for two or three days been afloat, that some enemy, the character of whom was unknown, were hovering about the place, and when on the morning of the 11th the citizens being routed from their beds by the cry, that the enemy were in the town, from a natural impulse, rushed to their arms to defend themselves, as they had every right to suppose from danger around them. So soon however, as it was known to be a regular

ance, and Texas believes that it is their right as well as their duty so to interpose. A prompt action in this matter may save the lives of more than three hundred brave and chivalrous men, an object certainly which well sufficiently recommend itself to every generous and philanthropic heart.

Mexico in her whole course of conducting the war with this country, has abundantly evinced the disgraceful fact, that no treaty or convention however solemn can bind her to the observance of either justice, humanity, or mercy, and that she has thus denied the principles which hold together the fabric of the moral universe. If therefore other nations, in view of these circumstances, and all the facts now before them, as well as those herein contained, should refuse their interference in the premises, no other course will be left to Texas in the future prosecution of the war with Mexico, than to adopt the principle of retaliation, and to visit upon the people of that country the evils and cruelties which have so long been suffered by ours.

For the mass of human suffering and misery which would thus be entailed upon the unfortunate, the defenceless, and the feeble, Texas will then stand acquitted to herself, to the world, and to Almighty God, and the blame will not be imputed to her. It remains to be seen whether the civilized world, will look on with indifference and witness so disastrous a catastrophe.

I have the honor to be,

Your obt. Servt.

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Feby 5th 1843

Hon J. C. Rc.
Chargé d'Affaires of the U. S.
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Your communication of the 11th ult° in relation to the claim of Capt. Means, would have received an earlier reply but for the accumulation of business in this Dept consequent upon the adjournment of Congress, which has necessarily engaged my attention.

The amount of eleven hundred dollars for the use of his vessel and the damages sustained, the President directs me to say, is admitted to be just, and that the same will be immediately paid out of the appropriation for frontier defence.

The President further instructs me to say, he regrets that the only means at his disposal under the law of Congress, are the Exchequer Bills, and that he is not authorized to disburse them except at their par value. The best therefore which he can do is to offer Capt. Means the alternative of receiving the amount of his claim in Exchequer Bills now, or having the

matter referred to Congress for its future action
to take. Upon resting my judgment that duty.

the power of levying such duties.

I have the honor to be
with great respect
Your obt. servt

Victor Jones

Department of State
Washington, Feb. 9th 1843.

The Viscount de Cramayel
Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty
the King of the French
&c &c &c

Sir

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of M. de Cramayel Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French under date of the 16th January ult° in relation to the discriminating duties of the 3rd Sec° thereof
In relation to the previous proclamation of Gen Houston
abolishing the entire duty on vessels the produce of France employed into Texas direct from France or Texian before which the vessels engaged was perhaps only an extension of the provisions of the Treaty between France and the Republic of Texas, and not a violation of its stipulations the undersigned has the honor to refer M. de Cramayel to the first section of the Texian Constitution, which assigns the power of making Treaties to the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and to remark that this provision of the Constitution that the President alone and without the advice of the Senate of Texas previously obtained, to dispose of power already agreed upon between the two countries how important soever the provisions of any Treaty entered into in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, and that it would also be a violation of the Treaty stipulations between Texas to abrogate the provisions of any Treaty entered into in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, and that it would be in violation of treaty stipulations to abrogate the power of it regarded France.

In regard to the point of time which M. de Cramayel considers the unauthorized and illegal act of Gen Houston, by the powers vested in the Executive, has the honor to remind M. de Cramayel that the Proclamation of Gen. Houston abolishing the duties on French wines had been in effect for nearly three years that by a large amount of wines the produce of France had been introduced into Texas free of duty; that the Present Executive although aware of the impropriety had permitted the same to exist for more than a year since his entrance

situation; that he had waited for a length of time for the arrival of a representative from his Majesty the King of the French, and upon arrival being known to him at the moment he received his indispensable duty to Texas no longer to delay the matter. The undersigned further assures M. de Bourmont, that this Government highly appreciates the friendly disposition evinced by His Majesty the King of the French in sending a diplomatic agent to represent him in the absence of M. de Saligny, as well as in the strong desire which his Majesty has evinced to see peace established in Texas; and the undersigned hopes that the act in question, may not in the mind of M. de Bourmont, produce any the least impression to the contrary.

If further proof were required to satisfy M. de Bourmont of the entire acceptability and propriety of this act, beyond those referred to the undersigned would call attention of M. de Bourmont to the present situation of the finances of Texas, and to the fact that she receives all the revenue which she may be able to derive from every legitimate source to maintain her Govt and her very existence as a nation.

The Undersigned with much pleasure advises the perusal of the remarks made by M. de Bourmont, that the use of the terms of blame should be more deliberate, and have a better effect upon the morals and health of our citizens than the strongest liquors now used. At the same time he begs to refer M. de Bourmont to the fact that these liquors are in every instance charged with very high duties (in this city in most instances more paying from 100 to 150 per cent ad valorem) by which it is evident that the Govt of Texas designed to discourage the use of these pernicious articles.

The President entertains the strongest desire to promote by every proper means in his power the connexion between Texas and France not only to advance the interests, but to strengthen and cement the friendly relations now so happily existing between the two countries, and he has instructed the undersigned, to assure M. de Bourmont that nothing on his part consistent with his constitutional and legal powers shall be wanting to effect this desirable object and that he awaits his explanations generally to the remarks of M. de Bourmont in reference to the same.

Should France deem the introduction of her wines into Texas of sufficient importance to claim her attention to the formation of a treaty with Texas for the purpose, the President would be willing to grant the same in consideration of a corresponding immunity, and Mr Smith, our Chargé d'affaires near the Govt of His Majesty the King of the French has already received instructions to this effect, and will present the subject to His Majesty's Government at an early day.

Although on the opinion of the undersigned, the subject notice which has been given of the revocation of the proclamation of the 19th July 1830 establishing the duty on French wine and the time which would have elapsed before the revocation to be effected will be sufficient to relieve a due notice of the fact to be engaged in the trade to come, still in this country and France, the undersigned will assure M. de Bourmont that should any vessel sail from France direct for Texas

with wine on board, and in ignorance of the proclamation of the 21st. Dec. last. the President in view of the facts, will be disposed to extend such relief to any party who may suffer consequential injury, as justice and equity may seem to require.

The Undersigned, avails himself with great pleasure of this occasion to offer Mr. de Bonnayer assurances of the high consideration with which he has the honor to be

his very obdt. Servt.

A. Jon Jones,

Department of State
Washington. Feb. 10th 1843.

To the Hon. Isaac Van Zandt
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir.

The subject of the annexation of Texas to the United States, in reference to which, instructions were given by me to your predecessor, Mr. Raby, I am happy to learn has claimed your early attention, and communicated to this Department, in your despatch of the 7th December last, and I now have the honor to transmit to you further instructions in relation to the same.

The proposition which was made to the United States in 1837, and rejected by that Government, placed Texas in an attitude which would render it improper for her to renew the proposition, under existing circumstances, and you are authorized to intimate in your verbal intercourse with the Secretary of State of the United States, that before the Government could take any action on this subject, it would be necessary for the United States Government to take some step in the nature of a decided character as would open wide the door of negotiation to Texas, in which event you will be authorized to make a treaty of annexation. For this purpose it would probably be requested for the Government of the United States to review its former decisions upon the proposition made in 1837, and to recede the same, or to take up the subject de novo, and to submit a proposition to this Government through you, or their Minister here, to enter into negotiations to effect this object.

In the event the first course should be adopted, you will then inform the Government of the United States, that Texas renews the proposition for annexation to that Government, and that you are duly authorized to enter into the proposed negotiation, and to employ persons to conclude a treaty on the premises.

In case the other mode of procedure is adopted, you will be similarly authorized and instructed.

It is believed that the present period is favorable

for the consummation of such a treaty on the part of this country, the feeling of the people being very unanimous in regard to the same. It would therefore seem desirable that the opportunity should be embraced, and without delay, to effect an object which under present circumstances is so manifestly intended to promote the best interests of both countries.

Your despatch No 95, was received last evening; No 94 has not come to hand; but is presumed to be in the mail of last week, which is not behind, having been delayed by the high waters of the Brazos.

As you do not in your despatch mention or allude to any letters received from this Department, I state for your information that I wrote you officially under dates of the 23d, 25th, 26th, 28th and 30th Dec: and the 2d and 31st January last, as also a private letter about the 20th of the last month.

Your request to have a copy of the Laws of Texas sent you, has been complied with, and the copy forwarded by the Hon. Mr. Fairfield. Mr D was to have left Galveston for New Orleans on the last Steamer, at which place he will be delayed some two or three weeks, after which he will proceed to Washington City, on his way to Europe.

As soon as your despatch No 94 is received, I will address you again in reply to that, as well as to the one received last evening.

If convenient I wish you to procure from the Post-Master General, copies of such blank forms &c. as are in use in the General Post Office of the United States; and to forward the same to this Department, for the information of the Bureau of the General Post Office here.

I enclose herewith, the official reports made to this Department by Gen Somervell, which will place you in possession of all the information not heretofore communicated relative to his late unsuccessful campaign.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect,
Your Obt Servt

Anson Jones

Department of State,
Washington, Feby 16th 1843

To

Charles Elliot Esq
Chargé d'Affaires of Her Majesty
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communications

from Mr Elliot Min Britannic Majestys Charge d Affaires up the date of his appointment and exhibit.

The undersigned having ascertained that Mr Elliot has been presented to his Excellency the President as Chargé d Affaires of Texas; and having been constantly occupied with business connected especially with the adjustment of Congress, has delayed answering sooner the communication addressed to him as he was desirous of having the pleasure of an interview with Mr E., an opportunity for which the visit of Mr Elliot to Washington seemed to afford.

The undersigned flatters himself with the hope that the reasons assigned for his delay, will be entirely satisfactory to Mr Elliot and embraces the occasion to renew to Mr Elliot the assurances of the great regard with which he has the honor to be

His very obt Servt

Daniel Jones

Department of State
Washington Feb 12th 1843.

Jonas Ashbel Smith.
Chargé d Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir,

Enclosed herewith, I have the honor to hand you a letter of credence for yourself as Chargé d Affaires of this Govt to that of Spain, and also a full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of Amity, Navigation, and Commerce with that power.

So soon thereupon, as you definitely ascertain that a willingness exists on the part of the Spanish Govt to receive you in the character in which you are now accredited, you are authorized to proceed to the Court of Madrid, and put yourself in communication with it.

The situation of the Island of Cuba in reference to Texian Commerce, is such, as to render it very desirable that a Treaty should be concluded between the two countries at as early a period as practicable.

You will therefore proceed in the negotiation of a Treaty with the Govt of Spain, with as little delay as possible after your reception by it. In this negotiation you will obtain such advantages for Texian trade and commerce, in the Ports of Spain and the dependencies in the West Indies as you may find it practicable, procuring the treaty on the basis of mutual reciprocity and with stipulations in relation to articles of similar character generally, to the provisions of the Treaty between this country and France, negotiated by Genl Hamilton.

It is deemed unnecessary to give you more detailed instructions in relation to this subject, as the President relies with the greatest confidence upon your good judgment, and your zeal to promote the true

citizens of Texas, and it must ultimately have the necessary effect of negotiation. By
withholding your forces and your detachments either the one or the other limits
the operations of the British for Europe about two weeks
since. We are apprehensive that the instructions and the powers
accredited to Belgium and the Hague received. Whether the intention of the
President to have accredited you to Belgium, but as the constitution of the
U.S. & the Netherlands it was considered best to divide the field and the ho
tho between you. Our relations with France and England are of the
most interesting and important character at the present time, and there
seem open the door to negotiation, it is believed, that your duties as the
representative of Texas to those powers, would be appreciable your services
and be efficiently addressed to engage your entire attentions.

Herewith you receive, Gen. a Statement of the Official
report of the late Campaign made by them, which with any former com-
munications will put you in possession of all the facts in relation to
that affair. Since the President has seen the letter of instructions
under which Col. Fisher and his men recommenced at their hostile
in the vicinity of those encroachments have been much weakened.

We invite your serious regard, and enforce upon you the various
objections existing in the Senate of the United States to the ratification
of the treaty concluded by Mr. Riley, in August last. This opposition
it is believed, has received much of its force, from the influence
some friendly to you, over misrepresenting, misinterpreting and
slandering the country, its institutions and character; and misrepresent-
ing the actions of the Govt. alluded to the "Galveston News" the "Morning
Star" and "Houston Telegraph". The motives influencing of these slanders,
will be doubt, reach Europe. Hope and trust however you will be
every thing in your power consistent with the most perfect honesty to
counteract the falsehoods uttered and circulated through these
channels or by other means, and to establish public confidence in this
country and its institutions.

The Commissioners of this portion of the Republic
have given credit of the most unqualified to every person of necessary
and good order here, and have taken, respectfully every doubt whether
their Commissions is or not a proper credit to the country where the liberty
of this portion is at stake. Certainly it that invaluable city may have been
done to our cause by the exertions of those persons have performed
at this unpropitious period particular national sympathy.

The power of Texas however must not pin a sure
reliance for the early recognition of our independence and
annexation.

Congress having been continued with the pre-
sent session, there is hope and strength for ultimate success
in every thing in your power consistent with the most perfect honesty to
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and to establish public confidence in this country and its institutions.

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The power of Texas however must not pin a sure

to ascertain the measures they are taking for their prosperity, and rely upon you for the necessary information, to enable the President to take proper action in the premises.

The present policy of the government towards Mexico is to stand on the defensive. This policy has been strictly observed, as far as practicable, and will be continued. Texas has not the means necessary to carry on offensive operations against her enemy. The late campaign under Genl. Somervell, was not projected, or recommended by the President. It was merely sanctioned, to satisfy popular clamour and as the volunteers under him were bent to cross the Rio Grande and were determined to do so right or wrong, to clothe the expedition with legal authority, that in case it was unfortunate and our citizens should fall into the power of Mexico they could not be regarded as treated by that power otherwise than as lawful belligerents, acting under the sanction of their Government.

I have the honor to be, with great regard, Your Obt. Servt

Dft. Jones.

P.S. Mr. Van Zandt having been instructed to communicate to you the answer of the United States to the propositions for that Govt. to unite with France and England, in a concerted action of the three Govts. in endeavoring to establish a peace between Texas and Mexico, you will please communicate the same to the Governments of France and England, so soon as it is received. I am in daily expectation of hearing from Mr. Van Zandt in relation to this matter.

J. J.

Department of State.

Washington, July 11th 1843

Hon. Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Commissioners appointed by this Government, viz: Messrs. Terrell, Black Hunt and Kittrell, left Texas since since for the Waco village to hold the council with the various tribes of Indians assembled there, and owing to the high waters of the rivers have prevented it is presumed that the Council is by this time nearly ready to commence its deliberations. By a letter received from Genl. Terrell at Brazoria on the 3rd and written a few days since the most confident expectation appears to be entertained by that Gentleman that a treaty will be made and peace established throughout

all Texas between us and the red man. Intelligence of the arrival of Gov. Butler the U. S. Commissioner has as yet been received, and the presumption is that he will come direct from Arkansas to the Brazos by land. A copy of that part of your despatch No 93, relating to the subject of powers given to Mr Butler by his government has been forwarded to our Commissioners with a notification of his appointments, and instructions for their government in the premises.

For young [illegible] Lagrons, and the two boys which have been redeemed from Indian captivity, by the Officers of the United States, the President will recommend to the government of the United States upon delivery of these captives severally, provided, the amount required for each does not exceed $300. which is the amount authorized by law to be paid. Should it exceed this amount the government of Texas will feel herself bound to pay the same, although this would require the action of the Congress. The friends or relations of these prisoners, will it is presumed, go for them, which will preclude the necessity of despatching a Govt agent for that purpose. Should any more of our prisoners be redeemed, previous to the formation of a treaty with our Indians, the same course will be adopted. The Indians however, have promised to bring all our prisoners to the Council ground, and to exchange them for their own, which last have as far as practicable been collected and sent there by the President.

I was somewhat surprised at that part of your communication No 93 where you express the opinion that this Dept had acted on probable ignorance of the fact that the treaty between Mexico and the United States, so far as Texas was concerned had been ended in all things relating to navigation and Commerce, by a notice given to the United States in accordance with the 31st Art. of said Treaty, and I am at a loss to understand to what particular act you allude. You will perceive that this Department has been aware of this fact by the instructions severally given to Mr Bee and Mr Reily to negotiate a new treaty, and by the fact of Mr Reily having negotiated the Treaty herein above referred to, and which has been matter of frequent communications from this Dept to yourself.

The obligations to observe amicable relations between the two countries is perpetual, and also the obligations which each owes the other to restrain unofficially their citizens or Indians from committing injuries or hostile depredations upon the citizens or Indians of the other. This is an obligation which exists independent of any treaty, and grows naturally out of the relative situations of the United States and Texas towards each other as neighboring and friendly nations. These obligations have been on several occasions mutually acknowledged by the two governments since the expiration of the Treaty stipulations between the two countries relating to Commerce and Navigation. I however conceive that the Treaty of 1831 so far as it relates to these matters, is still binding upon Texas and the United States unless notice has been given by either party of an intention to discontinue it in regard to them. But in either event the situations of the parties are not materially affected, save the advantage which would arise from holding to the Treaty in the particulars referred to, that it gives a proper and particular definition of these obligations, and the precise manner in which they

are to be mutually dissatisfied.

I regret most sincerely the opposition which the treaty negotiated by Mr. Riley has met in the Senate of the U. States, and the causes which have produced it. The circumstances recently developed by some two or three of our own newspapers in vilifying and abusing the country, its institutions, and character, and misrepresenting all the actions of the Government, & have, no doubt, been influential in producing the unfortunate state of things. I feel satisfied however that you could have done everything in your power to counteract as far as within and of fortunately rendered possible, the slanders and the falsehoods published and circulated through the channels, & by many other means. The discussion of a portion of the newspaper press in Texas, previous to deepest mortifications to every friend of the country and detail of the, and leads them reasonably to doubt whether their liberty is not a curse to the country than the liberty of the press a blessing.

Certain it is that incalculable injury has been done to our cause by the course which some two or three conductors of papers here have pursued at this interesting crisis of our national existence.

The friends of Texas however must not give way to despair. The cause is strong & every difficulty may and must be overcome both internal and external.

The present policy of the Government seems to me, to be to stand on the defensive. This policy has been already pursued as far as practicable, and will be continued; & has had the success to arrest all offensive operations against the enemy. The late campaign under Gen. Somervell, was not projected, or recommended by the President. It was merely sanctioned to satisfy popular clamor and as the Volunteers, under him wished to go to the Rio Grande, and were determined & to do so, right or wrong to clothe the expedition with legal authority, that in case it was successful, and our citizens should follow the flag of Mexico, they could not be regarded as a band by the authorities of that Government, otherwise than lawful belligerents, redressing the wrongs of their own Government.

I have just received a communication from Bidaud Bonnegal, Chargé d'affaires of His Majesty the King of the French, on the subject of the rights of interference by Mexico England and the United States, in relation to the existing difficulties between Mexico & Texas, for your information, and corresponding action.

In case Mr. Thompson, the United States Minister should not have already embarked on the service, it will be time to bring it to the notice of his Government, that it does not seem practicable, under the present circumstances of Texas, that any other than a defensive war can be prosecuted by her.

Please accept the assurances of my respect & consideration.

Sam Houston

Department of State.
Washington, Feby 2nd 1843

To Hon. Wm Henry Daingerfield,
Chargé d'Affaires
of the Republic of Texas
&c. &c &c

Sir,

Enclosed herewith, I have the honor to transmit you, letters of Credence to the Secrets of the Free Hanseatic Cities of Bremen, Hamburg, Lubec and Frankfort; and a full power to treat with the Governments of each of these cities respectively, and also with the Government of His Majesty the King of the Belgians, and to conclude Treaties of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with them.

As soon therefore, as you shall have fulfilled the instructions you have already had from this Department, and in the event of a disposition being manifested on the part of the King of the Belgians to establish friendly and commercial relations with Texas, you are also hereby authorized to enter into a negotiation of a treaty of Amity, Commerce and Navigation with that Government.

The basis of the treaty you will propose, should be that of perfect reciprocity, and similar with provisions generally, to the ones negotiated with Holland and France. In the event Belgium should wish to stipulate for a discrimination to be made in the ports of Texas for her manufactures and fine Arts, you are authorized to grant the same, but only on consideration of some equivalent to be given to Texas.

It is desirable to establish friendly and commercial relations with some of the Free Hanseatic Cities, and early a period as possible, particularly with Bremen and Hamburg, between which places and Texas, a considerable trade has been for some time carried on, and from which we have a prospect of deriving a valuable addition to our population by immigration from Germany. The cities of Lubec and Frankfort, are also of sufficient importance, to make it the wish of Texas to establish friendly relations.

You will therefore at the earliest convenient moment, first yourself in communication with the Governments of the Cities, and when received in your official capacity, proceed to the effectuation of this object.

You can either agree to a commercial and consular convention, concerted, concerted, or first treaty with the Hanse Towns, as may seem most expedient to you and as may be most in accordance with the usage and practice of other nations in their intercourse with them.

The basis of perfect reciprocity will be observed by you in all these cases, and the stipulations contained in the Treaties between Texas and the Netherlands & France, will be your guide generally in relation to all the details. Some small variations, should circumstances seem to require, not touching the important principles of that Treaty may be made.

In all instances you will receive the appointment of
Counsels to be made as soon as ready. Depositions are also taken
upon Interrogatories filed by the parties and the Master appointed
as such by Court.

Testimony is not taken, upon issues submitted to determine
of the validity of Claims and what will be the amount to be awarded
Claimants with the evidence and views of the Commissioners will be required to the
establishment of the validity of each of the claims, but only upon issues to be
sent to them, Counsels or agents duly appointed in writing by such respective to
act for them, Counsels or agents duly appointed in writing by such respective to
act for them, Counsels or agents duly appointed in writing by such respective to
act for

latter, one Chargé d'Affaires at the City of Washington. Mr San Juan has been instructed to present this despatch to the consideration of the government of the United States, and to request its good offices in concert with those of France and England in the matter. That Government having already tendered its good offices to Texas, to mediate between her and Mexico, in any way, whereby such mediation might be effected the belief is entertained that that Government will accede to the request made through Mr San Juan, and communicate instructions to Mr Thorn, its Minister at Mexico for his action.

As soon as the orders of the United States shall have been received by Mr San Juan, it will be communicated to Mr Smith, our Chargé d'Affaires to France and England, who will immediately, on the same day, make the same request of those Governments.

The undersigned embraces this occasion to renew to the Secretary of State assurances of his distinguished consideration.

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Feb. 26th 1845.

Hon. Abel P. Upshur,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt, since my last letter, of your letter of yesterday's date, with the draft of the Act recently passed by the Congress of Texas, and also of your communication of the 24th inst. by Genl Hunt.

I have only to observe at present in reply that the Chargé of Texas will be allowed, for the purpose of giving information to Texas of the proceedings of the Government of the United States, in relation to the annexation of Texas to the United States, the same facilities by means of the Electric Telegraph that are afforded to the Ministers of foreign countries. But as no line of public and confidential communication by means of the Telegraph is established between Texas and the United States, it will be impossible to make any further allowance for this purpose. Should Texas effect a negotiation with France for the guarantee of her independence, it would be desirable that the President might be informed of the fact, and of the terms of the arrangement, as soon as possible, in order that the Government may be fully satisfied that the money will be made ready in time

The law of Congress requires that the loan should be negotiated within the limits of the United States. It is therefore, presumed the President from a supposition that a Correspondence on the subject with Mr Bourgeois, was made at a time when circumstances were favorable to Texas than they now are by Mr B's contract, and a large compensation will have to be made to the French Govt. Upon the contrary the guarantee of the French Govt is not procured or applied to this contract then terms similar to those now proposed by Mr Bourgeois might be accepted by Texas. Should however of the contractors being allowed to introduce two ships of merchandize annually, freighted with goods not one fifth of the customary duties, it would be better to stipulate, that a certain ad valorem amount of goods might be so introduced.

If the guarantee of France is obtained to a loan of five million and this guarantee is applied to the loan contracted for by Mr Bourgeois, then as you have been heretofore instructed the terms of the loan should be so modified, as to make them much more favorable to Texas than they now are by Mr B's contract, and a large compensation will have to be made to the French Govt. Upon the contrary the guarantee of the French Govt is not procured or applied to this contract then terms similar to those now proposed by Mr Bourgeois might be accepted by Texas. Should however of the contractors being allowed to introduce two ships of merchandize annually, freighted with goods not one fifth of the customary duties, it would be better to stipulate, that a certain ad valorem amount of goods might be so introduced.

In the event an arrangement is made either with or without the guarantee of France, it would probably be advisable for Mr Bourgeois to come over here, or send an agent, so soon as he has made the necessary agreement with you and with the capitalists who are to furnish the money, prepared to pay over, or draw on Paris for the 1st instalment of the loan, so soon as the sanction of the President was obtained to the modifications and the necessary bonds were issued.

The principal reliance which the President has for obtaining a loan of money for this country on the disadvantageous conditions which the late administration left it, is through the friendly influence of the French Government. If Texas can offer her such inducements as will induce her to use this influence effectually, it is believed the object may be accomplished. Those inducements I think you are authorized to offer. Inadvantages to her commerce and manufactures; advantages which she is most anxious to obtain. You can readily perceive how successfully France could be able to compete with England in the trade of the Northern Mexico, in case privileges were extended to her commerce and manufactures, similar to those granted to the United States. The introduction of her wines into Texas free of duty, would also be an object of considerable national importance.

The issuing of Treasury Bonds in Paris, to be sold until Bonds could be executed and sent over, would not seem advisable. The law authorizing the loan expressly declares, that the Bonds to be issued shall be signed by the President &c. The modification which you may agree to with Mr Bourgeois in his contract of 16th June last will necessarily include one extending the time to a period which you may agree upon for carrying the whole

contract into effect.

The modification in Mr. Bourgeois colonization contract, to reduce the quantity of land to be allowed the settler, can not be made, as the law fixes the amount definitely. There is little doubt however, that Congress at its next session might be induced upon proper representations to modify the law, so as to meet the views of Mr. Bourgeois, and the interests and feelings of French immigrants, when the President would be willing to make the corresponding modification in Mr Bourgeois' contract.

I have the honor to be,
With great regard,
Your obt. Servt.
. Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, April 22d. 1843.

Hon. Joseph Eve,
Chargé d'Affaires
of the United States
&c. &c. &c.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th inst., informing me that you had been instructed by your government to seek an early interview with the Secretary of State of Texas, but that you were unable at the present time to visit Washington, on account of indisposition, and that you wished me to visit you at Galveston, where we might have a full and free oral interchange of opinions upon the subject embraced in your communication, and of so much consequence to the character and future destiny of Texas.

Regretting as I do, most sincerely, your continued illness, it affords me satisfaction to be able to comply with your wishes in regard to visiting you at Galveston; for which place I will leave in the course of the ensuing week. I hope to be with you, as early as the 5th proximo at furthest, when I shall do have the pleasure of a personal interview, and interchange of opinion with you.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest consideration,
Your very Obt. Servt.
. Anson Jones

Department of State
Washington June 22d 1843

Hon. Joseph Ener
Chargé d'affaires of the U. S
&c. &c. &c.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th Inst. requesting an Exequatur for Thomas L. Smith Esqr. as Consul of the United States for the port of Petersburg and for Stewart Vernon Esq. as Consul of the United States for the port of Salerno, and such other ports as shall be nearer thereto than the residence of any other Consul or Vice Consul of the United States within the same allegiance

It will be given with pleasure. Exequaturs have been prepared for these Gentlemen respectively which I have the pleasure herewith, to enclose.

I have the honor to be
with assurances of the highest regard
Your very obedient Servant.

Edwd Everett

Department of State
Washington April 5th 1843

Hon. Joseph Ener
Chargé d'Affaires of the U. States
&c. &c. &c.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 13th Inst., transmitting a copy of a communication from Gen. Taylor to the Navy Department of the United States, and a copy of a correspondence from that Department to Mr. Webster, growing the imprisonment there of the officers of Gen. Taylor to restore to their friends the two vessels taken, which [illegible] the transaction has been successful.

Recently, the relatives of these boys, both natives to Your Legation, have solicited the release, and through the influence of a distinguished gentleman in this City, have obtained that their petition should be presented to this Legation in their favor, in order to hasten the liberation and thereby [illegible] evidence to the Government of the United States the [illegible] having effected this very desirable object

It affords me much satisfaction to avail myself of this occasion to renew to you the assurance of my high consideration.

I have the honor to be,
Your Most Obedient
And Very Humble Servt

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Galveston, May 8th 1843.

Hon: Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c.

Sir

On my arrival at this place the day before yesterday, I received your Official Despatches of the 19th and 21st ultimo.

The amount of your Salary for two quarters being two thousand five hundred dollars, is at your disposition, and you are authorized to draw on this Department for the same, as also your contingent fund of five hundred dollars. The only funds at the disposition of the Government being Exchequer Bills, and these at the present time being much depreciated, I have not felt authorized to make the sacrifice for you, which the sale of them now would require. I would suggest the expediency of your placing the Bills in the Custom House on Red River, where they are in better credit than at this point, and having them sold for your account there, and the avails remitted you from time to time as the same should be received.

If your request for leave of absence to visit your family is granted, you will be governed in the time of your leaving Washington by your own judgment, and with a view to make the visit at such a period as will give the least detriment to the public interests, and it is hoped that your absence may not exceed six weeks or two months. Should the contemplated change take place in the State Department, and a new Secretary of State of the United States be appointed, it would probably be well for you to remain at your post until such time as you could have a full understanding with him concerning the affairs of Texas. During the months of July and August, the Offices of Govt. of the United States are generally absent from Washington, and but little public business can be transacted there. If you could embrace this interval conveniently for your visit home, there could be no objections to your doing so, and remaining until the Offices returned, and the public business should be resumed.

I enclose you herewith a copy of the translation of a document, furnished to James H. Robinson (one of the Texan prisoners) by the President of Mexico, Genl. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. This embraces the propositions which Mr. Robinson was authorized by that functionary on behalf of the Mexican Government to make to the people

of Texas, and instructions in relation to the same.

No propositions of any character have been submitted by Mexico to this Government, nor does Mr. Robinson charged with any communication to us.

The propositions of Gen. Santa Anna, have been published by Mr. Robinson through the newspapers of the Republic of Texas, and have everywhere been, and by the people be known, they are met with indignation and contempt, and rejected by one unanimous response from the whole country. You will at once perceive the whole attitude in which Gen. Santa Anna has placed himself by this injudicious and ridiculous attempt to create dissension and division among the people of Texas, or his ignorance of their character, intelligence, views and feelings, in entertaining the expectation that they would accede to the proposed terms

Mexico must restore us as we were before she can ever entertain the proposition of treating or incorporating with that Government.

I have the honor to be,
With the greatest respect,
Your Ob. Ser.t

Anson Jones.

P.S. Com.r Moore sailed from the Balize on the 19th Inst.t and it is supposed has gone to Yucatan. This act is not only without the authority of the Gov.t, but is in express violation of his orders, by every one regretted.

A. J.

Department of State,
Galveston, May 5th 1843

Hon. Ashbel Smith
Charge d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c

Sir,

On my arrival at this place the day before yesterday I received your official despatch of the 3rd March last.

In relation to the several requests by you, I have the pleasure in a former despatch to inform you after the adjournment of Congress in January of including you that the usual dollars in Exchequer Bills had been appropriated for Foreign Legations, and that one half of that amount or just upon thousand dollars was left but fifty miles from the sea coast. I hope however that the amount you may be able to realize from them will be given Mr.

prudence and economy, be sufficient for your purposes, until a more favorable state of things arises, and that you will not be under the necessity of returning home for the want of the necessary means of defraying your expenses. It is the earnest desire of the Government that you should remain if possible, and continue in the discharge of the duties, which you have performed heretofore, with so much credit to yourself and advantage to the country.

I enclose you herewith a copy of the translation of a document, furnished to James W Robinson (one of the Texan prisoners) by the President of Mexico, Gen. Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna. This embraces the propositions which Mr. Robinson was authorized by that functionary on behalf of the Mexican Government to make to the people of Texas, and instructions in relation to the same.

No propositions of any character have been submitted by Mexico to this Government, nor was Mr. Robinson charged with any communication to it.

The propositions of Gen. Santa Anna, have been published by Mr. Robinson through the medium of the public papers, and have every where been met by the people to whom they were addressed with indignation and contempt, and rejected by one unanimous response from the whole country. You will at once perceive the absurd attitude in which Gen. Santa Anna has placed himself by this injudicious and ridiculous attempt to create dissention and division among the people of Texas, or his ignorance of their character, intelligence, views, and feelings, in entertaining the expectation that they would accede to the proposed terms.

Mexico must restore us our murdered thousands before we can ever entertain the proposition of being re-incorporated with that Government.

I have the honor to be,
with the greatest respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

Anson Jones

P. S. Since writing the above I learn that the Packet Boat Correo sailed from the Belize on the 19th ult., and it is supposed has gone to Yucatan. This act is not only without the authority of this Govt., but is in express violation of its orders frequently repeated.

A. J.

Department of State,
Galveston, May 9th 1843.

Hon. Isaac Van Zandt
Charge d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

Enclosed herewith, I send you a copy of a communication received at this Department from Doct. Joseph H. Robinson a citizen of Travis County, relative to two negro boys captured by hostile Indians on the
Dr. Robinson alleges that a correspondence has been had by a former representative of the Government and the Government of the United States on this subject, but as the matters of this Engagement are still detained by the citizens of Austin, I am unable to know the nature of that correspondence or the present situation of the business. Whatever correspondence has been had it will be found on the files of the Legation at Washington, which you will please refer to, and take such steps in the matter as will bring the same to a conclusion, and that Mr. Robinson may either have the negroes restored to him (if the circumstances should be proved satisfactorily) or compensated for their capture and loss.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect
Your Obt Servt
Anson Jones

Department of State
Washington, May 10th 1843.

Hon. Joseph Eve,
Charge d'Affaires of the United States,
&c. &c. &c

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, having laid before his Excellency, the President, the communication from Mr. Joseph Eve, Charge d'Affaires of the United States of the 27th ultimo requesting on the part of the United States that Texas will withdraw from carrying on the war against Mexico (should it continue) by privateers, or authorize with a view to retaliate injuries otherwise, & upon the terms by instructions of the President has the honor to inform Mr. Eve that no orders have been or will be issued by him authorizing any privateers to enter the territory of Mexico, and that Texas will continue to retain from any such mode of warfare and that in the further prosecution of the war carried on according to the rules & usages of civilized nations in modern times, she has a confident reliance upon the humane principles of the age, & the common interests of all Christian communities, to bring, her enemy and herself

on the part of Mexico herself.

In the personal interview with Mr. Ewe, which the undersigned had the honor of holding at Galveston recently, in relation to this subject, this assurance was given Mr. Ewe verbally; and the undersigned is happy in stating to Mr. Ewe, that the President has been much gratified in receiving the information then given the undersigned, that his Excellency's conduct and policy, in the prosecution of the contest with Mexico, and in the mode of warfare adopted by him were well understood by Mr. Ewe, and that they had obtained his entire sanction and approval.

The attitude towards Texas and Mexico, now assumed by the government of the United States, as the leading power upon the continent of America, and the conservator of those high principles of civilization and humanity, regulating the mode of modern warfare, as acknowledged by all Christian States in the present age, being in accordance with the declared views and wishes of this Government, the undersigned is further instructed to assure Mr. Ewe, that the President of Texas will endeavor by every means in his power to promote and render effectual the great end and object, which the United States propose to themselves in taking this attitude.

The undersigned avails himself with much pleasure of the present occasion to renew to Mr. Ewe the assurance of the great respect and esteem with which he has the honor to remain,

His most Obt
and very Humble Servant
Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, May 17th 1843.

Hon. Joseph Ewe &c. &c.
Chargé d'affaires &c. the United States.
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him by Mr. Ewe, on the 8th inst in relation to the subject of recasting licences.

Although the adoption of the suggestion of Mr. Ewe, in regard to this matter, might perhaps be productive of much general convenience and benefit, the undersigned nevertheless conceives that the instruction to the various Customs, which he can not be given, would tend not to in accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of the Congress, entitled "An Act for the regulation of the Coasting Trade and the protection of Seamen Shipping" of January 4th 1841.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Mr. Ewe the assurance of his distinguished consideration.

Anson Jones.

Department of State;
Washington, May 17th 1843

To Viscomte de Cramayel
Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty
the King of the French
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed him on the March ult., by the Viscomte de Cramayel, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty the King of the French, in relation to a complaint made by Mr. Guilbeau, Consular Agent of France, at San Antonio de Bexar, of certain acts of violence committed upon him by the Texian volunteers, under the orders of Gen. Somervell.

Upon the receipt of Viscomte de Cramayel's communication, enquiries were made in relation to the acts complained of by Mr. Guilbeau, which have resulted in establishing the fact that the property was taken from him as he states for the use of the army there at Bexar and consequently this Government holds itself bound to make him prompt compensation to the amount of one hundred and sixty four Dollars. In relation to the manner in which the Consular Agent was treated by the soldiers and the insults offered him and the flag of France, the officer commanding those forces has been called upon for a report, and every means will be used by the government to inform itself as to the crime the offenders, and if the fault shall be found to attach to the General in command, I am instructed to assure M. de Cramayel that he will be promptly dismissed from the service of the government and if the crimes and irregularities were committed without his knowledge or contrary to his orders every proper effort will be used to punish the offenders.

The undersigned, has the honor to assure M. de Cramayel, that the government of Texas will never sanction either directly or indirectly any departure by her citizens from the high principles of international law and the usages common among civilized nations, and that no effort will be omitted to bring the offenders in the present case to justice, and to inflict such punishment as our laws attach to the offences which may have been committed. And in connexion with this Government solemnly declares that she will observe all her national obligations towards the various powers in amity with her, and protests against their violation by any of her citizens, she feels herself especially bound to observe these respect to France, a power for whom she has ever entertained the highest respect, and the most friendly feelings, endeared by the many acts of generous magnanimity and kindness, which France has extended to her.

The undersigned, embraces this occasion to renew to the Viscomte de Cramayel, the assurances of his high consideration.

Stephen Howard,

Department of State,
Washington, May 28th 1843

Hon A. Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas
to the United States.
Washington
D. C.

Sir

I have to request that you will procure, if you can conveniently do so from the Patent Office of the United States, copies of all blank forms, used in conducting the affairs of that Office, and also the laws of the United States, in relation to the subject of patents, for the use of the officers of the Patent Office here. The laws spoken of, may be found, it is believed, bound in a separate volume.

You may forward these documents, if you can procure them, by any safe private conveyance that may offer, to the care of our Consul at New Orleans, as their transportation by mail might perhaps be attended with considerable expense.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Yr. Obt. Servt.
Anson Jones

Department of State.
Washington, June 1st 1843

Hon. Isaac Van Zandt.
Charge d Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c

Sir

The enclosed documents marked from A to W. will give you all the information in the possession of this Department, concerning certain outrages recently committed upon the authorities and citizens of this country by officers and citizens of the United States.

You will cause representations of the same to be laid before the Government of the United States at your earliest possible convenience, with a respectful but urgent request for such prompt redress as the circumstances of the case require.

I have the honor to be
with high consideration.
Your very obedient Servant
Anson Jones

to expel them from the country she invited North American and European immigration to occupy what was useless to her, and to protect her more important possessions to the South of the Rio Grande from molestation by these barrage enemies.

This immigration came, and have sacrificed the country. Subsequent revelations in the Government of Mexico, and a hitherto unequal contest by Texas with that nation, has extinguished her title to the territory she once claimed.

Mexico can never reconquer Texas. The time which has elapsed since the first made the attempt is one proof of this. Texas every day acquiring strength and energy while the parent country tumbles into by a constant succession of internal disorders and revolutions, is daily becoming more enfeebled. Her resources and credit are exhausted, and she is almost irredeemably involved in debt to foreign Governments, which she is compelled to pay... She consequently has not the means of carrying on war with this country. She cannot even subdue or control the refractory province of Yucatan, which has for two years successfully defied and resisted all her energies and her robed condition forever She is threatened with other disasters, and those of a most grave character in the Capitol itself, as well as in some of the principal provinces. The numerous and warlike tribes of Apaches and Comanches, on the Texas frontier, are daily encroaching upon her territory and extend their forays beyond Monclova and Saltillo to San Louis Potosi and on the lower Rio Grande to within view of Matamoras.

Texas has now an income more than sufficient to meet her ordinary expenses, and has the means and resources within herself necessary to enable her to prosecute the contest with Mexico. The feeling of the people is decidedly in favor of war. The numerous outrages and injuries which they have sustained, are so many incentives to a just vengeance. Not cause, whenever the resistance demands and decency to seek the retribution due, will find thousands of participants, from beyond her limits. The patience of her citizens and her Government is exhausted. She has for more than seven years, tediously endeavored to obtain peace. In referring the termination of our difficulties to foreign friendly powers, we have given earnest to them of this desire. Texas can no longer suffer and languish by the postponement of this event to an indefinite period. She can no longer suffer herself to be the recipient of outrages, cruelties and inhuman murders, on the part of her enemy. Nor can she longer suffer herself to be the victim of Mexican obstinacy and pride; and of that course of policy which induces her rulers to defer the settlement of the difficulties between the two countries, in order that they may have a popular apology for keeping up a large standing army, with the avowed object of invading Texas, when this army is only intended and employed in enabling these same rulers, to advance their own personal views of military or political aggrandizement and power at home, at the expense of the people of Mexico and to their great injury.

Mexico if she would listen to the counsels of wisdom should without delay acknowledge the independence of Texas. It is lost to her irrecoverably. It was no value to her when she possessed it, and before she invited the present inhabitants to occupy it. It can be of no value to her now. She again to possess it, by driving these inhabitants out of it. It would be

worse than ourselves to Mexico for Texas to be re incorporated with her present population into the Mexican Government. The races are so entirely distinct in every particular that they could never coalesce. Their feelings have been too much alienated from each other ever to be reconciled. Constant disaffection and disagreement would be the inevitable consequences of their reunion, were it accomplished, and a very few years or perhaps even months would witness the renewal, on the part of Texas, of a struggle for independence. During the continuance of so unnatural a union, neither party would receive any benefit from the same. The language, laws, religion, customs and feelings of the two people are too widely at variance for any thing but evil and injury to result from a Coalition of the two under the same government.

Texas has not sought the interference of foreign friendly powers, to prevent Mexico from asserting in a proper manner her right to this country. On the contrary she has invited the issue, and is willing at any moment to refer this question to the arbitrament of arms. But she claims to have the war against her carried on in a proper manner, according to the rules of civilization and humanity, continuously and not by predatory incursions — by perfidy and by the practice of every species of unauthorized cruelty towards unfortunate citizens, who may by accident fall into the power of that government.

Texas has awaited the alternative which Mexico might adopt for more than seven years. She can wait no longer. The interests of the country are in a great degree paralyzed by the continuance of this fruitless and unavailing contest. Immigration and the introduction of capital both of which are necessary to the prosperity and proper development of the resources of the country are prevented. The citizens are kept in a constant state of excitement; and sometimes of alarm. The frontier towards Mexico is constantly harrassed by irregular parties of a mixed and lawless character; the settlements on this frontier are broken up — the trade which might be carried on with mutual advantage, fraternities, and every evil which a state of war confusion and uncertainty can entail upon a country, is inflicted upon ours.

Texas has concluded a peace with most of the Indian tribes within her borders, and expects in August to effect a pacification with the whole. When this is accomplished she will be enabled to direct all her energies to the war with Mexico.

It is now nearly three years since the intervention of Great Britain in this matter was obtained, and it will soon be an entire year that the three friendly powers have in separate though concerted action been endeavoring to incline Mexico to a pacification with Texas. This intervention of the most powerful nations of Christendom has been thus far entirely unavailing. From this fact, the , inference would appear to be fairly deducible, that no argument except that of force will avail to obtain the object which Texas wishes, and has so long shown by every means in her power, and by the most persevering forbearance towards her implacable enemy to obtain.

The continuance of a state of war must be injurious to every interest which Mexico has to promote. In addition to every motive which applies to her domestic condition, and the situation of affairs at her capital, between a country

with Texas, and the necessary and reasonable duties of peace and war regarding it, must become a civil necessity in a very few years, to be defended by Congress or Executive, before the earliest possible day. The whole portion of Mexico south of the Sierra Madre and Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean is subject to these considerations.

Texas is satisfied with her present boundaries and extent, eager limits, and has also declared that, if necessary, to maintain at least these. But if there be the necessity of agreeing to any reasonable offer to the Mexico, she may find it to her interest to offer the respectable military possession of the Rio Grande, the Gila, to carry upon a certain extent and to offer the portion of the country to the northeast which may come to join her standard, and to bring into a compact of their former limits, the proprietorship of Mexico shall have been obtained, and a limit then offered to war and conquest.

The disasters which the Texas Republic army of Texas, principally suffered in their contest with Mexican Soldiery cannot fairly be considered as tests of the prowess of our arms. Their hasty organization, the command of very young officers, totally without experience and entirely devoid of those means of every other quality, necessary for a leader. The defeat of this hasty and ill-assorted army is to be attributed, and is not applicable to the cause of liberty and Texas, or the bravery of the officers and the men engaged in that contest. It is proper that this fact should be known to other governments, as the result of that expedition has had the tendency to injure the character and estimation which have heretofore so justly attached to the Texian flag.

Texas under this declaration of Texas is friendly to peace and has offered the commerce to be her inspection only, and will make a step that yet more efficient regulations may be made by them to meet the consequences which will result from a removal of the war. Reasonable regulations from them that each party should enjoy advantages to the Texian flag. It is therefore probable that a liberal regulation from any of the three governments singly would be attended with similar results, that Texas is the moderation.

But if war is to be the only alternative for Texas, the question is of importance what better. If the result is to be successful by Texas by Texas) the capitulation of the Mexican forces from the country to any one of the neighboring governments or colonies. Nor has the Texian Government or European powers to consider this country if at once quiet tranquility restored to Texas. Not only the interest, but it is the settled purpose of the citizens of Texas, that the matter should be brought to a speedy issue. They are impressed for time and it is under the difficulties they labor any longer to sustain them, and to secure their Texian citizens if disposed to do

The Mexican threaten war, that you believe to be an early opportunity to make to the government of Texas and Texas the following statement

verbal or written explanations as your may, in your best judgment, deem most advisable and proper. You will be, sir, to understand the views and feelings which the President entertains on this subject, & have expressed the foregoing instructions with such reference to the particular circumstances of the case as may be necessary to be taken on the occasion, your own knowledge of our history, present condition, & views of the Government, will enable you to add other explanations as may be deemed advisable.

You are expected to keep the matter of mediation (this secret) as much as possible from the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited, & to communicate the result, & every thing connected with it, to the President exclusively, at the earliest practicable moment, in order that the whole matter may if necessary be laid before Congress, at the commencement of the next session.

"Observations.

"In referring the determination of the difficulties with Mexico to the mediation of foreign friendly powers, Texas has given a marked proof of her desire for peace.

In anticipation of the failure of the mediation, she feels it her duty to declare to those powers that if peace on a satisfactory reconstitution is not concluded before the annual meeting of Congress, in December next, or unless the proceedings of the mediation, previous to that time, shall be such as to satisfy the President that the result will be speedily attained, he will consider himself constrained to assume that attitude which may be due to the honor & interest which the treaty may be made.

In all the events which the President has contemplated with satisfaction, should he not succeed in effecting them to the full extent of the Mexican claim, yet the concessions on the part of Mexico would be such as to place the present contest between Texas & Mexico on a far more favorable footing than it now stands. Mexico has waged a savage war upon this country, and its then powers have associated with their negotiations, such

[illegible]

If this can be known by Texas it will necessarily be a matter of consideration. The President has therefore sought a pacific policy under the most unfavorable circumstances; but if the war is not speedily ended, he will use all his energies in sustaining it, and in vindicating its rights by the fortunes of war.

The policy of Texas is decidedly in favor of war. If the President has professed the contrary, with the hope that mediation would render war unnecessary, and that the mediation of the foreign friendly powers, to whom Texas had protested against the conduct of Mexico would be successful. He yet indulges the hope that

their interference may not fail."

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

A. Jon Jones.

P.S. A despatch similar to this has been sent to Hon: J. Van Zandt, our Chargé d'Affaires at Washington. He will communicate with you in relation to the action of the Government of the United States, on this subject. You will please do the same to him in reference to that of Great Britain and France.

A.J.

(Duplicate to Van Zandt same date.)

Note to Dr. Smith. Your despatches for some time past have been regularly rec^d, and are very satisfactory. Your last communication was of the 27th April No. 38.

A. Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, June 8th 1843.

Hon. J. Van Zandt
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Raymond's letter to this Department, under date of the 12th ult^o., with the accompanying documents, in relation to certain acts of Col. Warfield.

Enclosed, I send you a copy of the instructions given to Col. Warfield by the Secretary of War & Marine in August last. Since which time the Government of Texas, has had no communication with that Gentleman. Indeed until very recently it had supposed that the proposed expedition of Col. Warfield, had been long since abandoned. When he received his commission, and these instructions, the Government was led to believe that he would act immediately, and the object of giving him his powers was to make a diversion, through his agency, so as to favor the expedition which was anticipated would cross the Rio Grande in the fall, and after occupying Santa Fe (which is in our declared limits) to fall down and form a junction with the leader of that expedition. From his not having acted at the contemplated season, therefore, the presumption was that he had abandoned his expedition.

You will perceive that the instructions to Col. Warfield

in no respect authorized his enlisting, men, and organizing an ex-
pedition within the limits of the United States, and this government
disclaims giving its sanction to any act of Col. Warfield, which should
violate the rights or hazard the neutral obligations of the United States.

The enclosed letter from the Department of War
and Marine, you will forward to Col. Warfield, whenever you
can ascertain his locality. Upon his receipt of the same, it will
operate as a notification to him that all powers heretofore granted
him by this Government have been revoked.

On receipt of this despatch you will address the Depart-
ment of State of the United States giving the explanations
, authorized above, and communicating the fact, that the letter revok-
ing the powers granted to Col. Warfield, has been sent him.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Mo. Obt. Servt.

. Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, June 15th 1843.

M. le Vicomte de Cramayel,
Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty
the King of the French
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of
the Republic of Texas, has received the note which M. le Vicomte de Cra-
mayel, Chargé d'Affaires of His Majesty, the King of the French, did him the
honor to address him on the 10th. inst., informing this Department of an
alledged act of violence, committed upon the servant and property of Mr.
Guilbeau, Consular Agent of the French Govt. near Lavaca on the Guadaloupe
River.

Immediate steps will be taken by the Government to
cause an investigation into this matter, and every effort will be made,
to cause justice to be done to Mr. Guilbeau — to punish the offenders in
the premises, whoever they may have been, and to restore any property
illegally detained.

The undersigned avails himself of the present occasion,
to renew to the Vicomte de Cramayel, assurances of the high consideration,
with which he has the honor to be,

His faithful
& obt. Servt

. Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, June 15th 1843.

Hon. Abel Smith,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c &c

Sir,

Since my communication to you of the 10th Inst., in formation has been received from Mexico, through H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires near this Govt that Gen Santa Anna has given orders for a cessation of hostilities on his part, and that he would agree to an Armistice with Texas, and receive Commissioners to treat on terms of peace.

Copies of the several documents in relation to this matter, together with the Presidents Proclamation of an Armistice are herewith enclosed for your information.

As this information somewhat alters the aspect of our affairs, you will defer for the present, communicating the "Declaration" which you were instructed to make to the Governments of Great Britain and France, in my despatch to you of the 10th Instant.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest regard,
Your very Obt. Servt

A. Jon Jones

P. S. There will be no impropriety perhaps in your letting Mr. Guizot and the Earl of Aberdeen have the perusal of my whole despatch of the 10th Inst., as it indicates the course which this Govt may have to pursue in the event of the negotiations with Gen. Santa Anna failing.

A. J.

(Duplicate sent to I. Van Zandt, Esq.)

Department of State,
Washington, June 15th 1843.

Captain Charles Elliot,
H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires
&c &c. &c

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has received the very kind communication, which Capt. Charles Elliot, Her Britannic Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to this Government did him the favor to address him on the 10th inst., together with the Extract of a despatch from Mr Percy W Doyle, Esq., H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico communicating to this Department the intelligence that Gen. Santa Anna would agree

to an Armistice, and give orders for a total cessation of hostilities on his part, and that he requested, that Gen. Houston would send similar orders to the different Officers commanding the Texian forces &c.

This important communication was immediately placed before the President, who has directed the Undersigned, to express to Captain Elliot, his lively sense of the good Offices rendered in this matter by the Officers of her Majesty's Government, and his high appreciations of the friendly feelings, which Her Majesty's Government have evinced in its efforts to effect an honorable and a durable pacification between this country and Mexico. Sincerely desiring this object himself, the President has acquiesced in the measure proposed by Gen. Santa-Anna, and issued a proclamation, declaring an Armistice, and ordering all the Officers commanding the forces of this Republic, to observe the same; an authentic copy of which is herewith enclosed for such disposition as Capt. Elliot may think most proper to make of it.

As the continuance of the Armistice was not specified by the President of Mexico, Gen. Houston, has thought proper it should be during the pendency of negotiations for peace, and that should either government determine to renew hostilities, that due notice of such determination should be given to the other government, through H. B. Mc. Representatives in Texas and Mexico.

The undersigned, believes, that Capt. Elliot, will perceive the importance of such an arrangement, as it will, by giving the Armistice some definite duration, better enable the two Governments to deliberate calmly and secure from interruption upon the settlement of their difficulties.

The Undersigned, has therefore the honor to request Captain Elliot, should he deem the same proper, as well as consistent with his official duty, to cause to be transmitted to Gen. Santa Anna, through H. B. Mc. Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico, this preliminary proposition, previous to the appointment of Commissioners from this Govt.

Should the President of Mexico concur in this course, it is then left with him to designate the length of time, which notice should be given, by the respective parties as above, before the renewal of hostilities.

The Undersigned has the honor further to say to Capt. Elliot, that Commissioners will be appointed by this Govt, and sent to Mexico immediately upon a satisfactory adjustment of this point.

The undersigned, avails himself of this occasion to renew to Capt. Elliot, the assurances of the high consideration, with which he has the honor to be

His very Obedient Servant.

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington June 21st 1843.

Hon. Isbel Smith,
Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas
&c. &c. &c

Sir,

My last despatches to you were of the 8th & 10th inst., and the 10th and 15th of the present month. Your brother Mr. Geo. W. Smith, visited this place a few days since, to whom I paid agreeably to your request, the amount of your salary for the first and second quarters of this present year, (Two thousand five hundred dollars) in par funds. The balance of the appropriation (being the same amount) I hope shortly to be enabled to place at your disposition in the same kind of funds. This arrangement will I trust enable you to discharge your official duties without embarrassments and interruptions, from a want of the necessary means of support, and enable you at the same time to maintain a proper and becoming state, as the representative of this Government abroad

The reply of M. Guizot to your communications to him concerning the manner in which hostilities are waged by Mexico against Texas, is extremely gratifying, and is received as a new proof of the friendship of France for Texas, as well as her regard for justice, and the rights of nations.

Your letter to Mr Guizot in relation to the circular of the Prefect of the Department of Doubs is approved of. No complaints of the kind have been to my knowledge, made here, nor have any such transactions as those mentioned by the Prefect been made known. There is however I learn a general complaint in relation to Mr. Castro, that his immigrants are brought to the country, destitute in some measure of the necessary means for enabling them to settle either upon their own lands or others, and much consequent dissatisfaction is said to exist on the part of those immigrants, with the country, and with Mr. Castro. The introduction of persons into this country who have not the requisite means of subsistence for the first year, should be discouraged as much as possible.

In some of your former communications, you have requested copies of our laws &c. for presentation to the library of the King, as well as to that of the House of Commons of Great Britain. It would give me much pleasure to furnish you full copies for those purposes, but owing to the destruction of the Archives, and other Govt property at Austin, I am unable to do it at present, the laws being all there. So soon as they can be obtained, copies as requested will be forwarded to you.

The Department is well satisfied with your course in relation to the letter of Marque, sent you. You will retain it and act further in relation.

I have recently enjoyed an opportunity of holding personal intercourse with M. le Baron de Bourgoing, His Majesty's Charge d'affaires here, and feel satisfied that any unfavorable impressions which he may have received on his first arrival from the Resident, or on this of the Proclamation of 11th Feby 1840 have been removed. The intercourse

of Mr Bramard with this government has given the highest possible satisfaction, and I trust the mutual interests of the two countries will be promoted by the excellent understanding which now exists, between this govt and the representative of His Majesty.

The Armistice now established between Texas and Mexico, will I trust much facilitate all your negotiations in Europe, particularly those for the treaty with Spain, as well as those, with Mr Bourgeois, under his contract for the Million Loan. Both of these matters are of great importance to Texas, and you will seize the present auspicious moments, to effect if possible their consummation.

As our relations with Great Britain, at this period, are very important and interesting, it will probably be proper that you should reside principally at London for the future.

Very Respectfully
Your Obdt Servt

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington June 28th 1843.

Hon. Charles Elliot,
H. B. Mc. Charge d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Capt. Elliot, H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires of the 18th inst., communicating by instructions of Her Majesty's Government, an extract of a despatch from the Earl of Aberdeen, containing assurances of the continued interest which the British Government takes in the prosperity and Independence of Texas &c

The Undersigned, having laid before the President the note of Capt. Elliot, has been instructed by his Excellency, to request that Capt Elliot will inform Her Majesty's Government, that he has received with the most lively satisfaction these assurances of the friendly disposition evinced towards Texas on the part of Great Britain, and that he has at no time failed to entertain the most perfect confidence, in the sincerity of these dispositions on her part, and of her earnest desire to interpose and exert her good offices, wherever a favorable opportunity offered to induce Mexico to listen to the counsels of peace, and to bring about an adjustment of the present difficulties between Mexico and Texas

The undersigned unites in the hope expressed by Captain Elliot, that the present posture of circumstances will promote the early accomplishment of these friendly and earnest dispositions of Her Majesty's Government. The evils of war are much to be deplored, even when necessity impels a nation to that resort, and the Texian Government having on so many occasions, manifested a desire for peace with and no proper means in her

power to give efficacy to the endeavours now making by Her Majesty's Government for its attainment.

The undersigned, prays Capt. Elliot, on this occasion, to receive renewed assurances of the very high consideration with which he has the honor to remain

His most obedient
and faithful Servant

Edmund Jones

Department of State,
Washington July 6th 1843.

Hon. Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir.

In a communication from this Department addressed you on the 10th day of February last, you were instructed to give to the Secretary of State of the United States, certain verbal assurances in relation to the subjects of the annexation of Texas to that government, and authorized on the happening of certain contingencies to enter into some preliminary negotiations in relation to this subject &c.

The United States having taken no definite action in this matter, and there now being an increased prospect of an adjustment of our difficulties with Mexico, the President deems it advisable to take no further action at present in reference to annexation; but has decided to await the issues of events now in progress, and to postpone that subject for future consideration and for such action as circumstances may (hereafter) render most expedient for the interests of this country.

It is believed that the settlement of our difficulties with Mexico and the acknowledgment of our independence by that power, will very much simplify the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States, and if after this event, Texas should continue to desire this annexation, a treaty for the purpose would be more likely to succeed, and to meet with favor from the people of the United States, than if, as now, that question were embarrassed with the question and involved the contingency of a war between that government and Mexico.

It being therefore the policy of this government to occupy itself for the present exclusively with the subject of an adjustment of the existing difficulties with Mexico, the instructions given you on the 10th day of February last above referred to, are hereby superseded and further notice shall have been transmitted you from this Department.

As your personal interests do exist the necessity of State of the United States, it may be proper that you should communicate the fact to him verbally.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Mo. Obt. Servt.

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, July 7th 1843.

Hon. Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatch, No 101, under date of the 8th June ult., with its enclosures.

A copy of Mr Legaré's note in reference to the acts of Col Warfield, was previously forwarded to this Department by Mr Raymond and instructions on that subject were sent you on the 8th ult.

In relation to the petition of Mr Cooper, Gun Maker of New York, for payment of a claim of $2234, for arms &c furnished to Gen. Memucan Hunt in the year 1836, I have consulted that gentleman, who is now at the Seat of Government, and he informs me that the transaction between himself and Mr Cooper, was a private one entirely, and that the responsibility of the government of Texas was in no way involved in the same, which was the understanding between himself and Mr Cooper at the time. As the expedition for which these arms &c was furnished, did not go into effect, it is believed that the Government of Texas received no benefit or advantage from the same and consequently there can be no obligation on its part to assume the debt.

I shall in the course of ten days place at your disposition in the hands of Major James H. Cocke, Collector of Customs for the port of Galveston, Two thousand dollars ($2000.) You can draw on this department in favor of Major Cocke for this amount, and he will negotiate the same and remit the proceeds to you according to the directions which you may give him for that purpose. The additional amount of Two thousand two hundred and fifty dollars ($2250) is also at your disposition whenever you may draw for the same. The balance of the appropriation seven hundred and fifty dollars ($750) will be due and subject to your draft on the 1st of October next. I think Major Cocke will be able to negotiate the whole of these to your advantage, if you think proper to authorize and instruct him to transact the business.

My last communications to you were of the 8th & 16th of June ult.o

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect
Your Obt Servt
Anson Jones

P. S. Please present my best respects to Mr Bodisco and to Mr Seeburg.

A. J.

Note.

The two thousand dollars, referred to, on the foregoing despatch are in bar funds.

A. J.

State Department.
Washington July 30th 1843.

Hon. Charles Elliot
H. B. M Chargé d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your communication to this Department under date of the 24th inst. transmitting information received by you from Mr Doyle, H. B. M Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico, through his despatch of the 8th inst., concerning the pending negotiations for peace, between Texas and Mexico; and also advising this government of the views which Her Majesty's Government entertains in relation to this interesting subject.

This communication was immediately submitted to His Excellency, the President: who has instructed me to return the expression of his kindest thanks for the same, and to inform you that concurring in the views entertained by Her Majesty's Govt he will accede to the proposition made by Gen. Santa Anna, and despatch Commissioners to treat with Gen. Woll upon the terms and conditions of the Armistice, and should these be satisfactorily adjusted, he will forthwith send Commissioners to the City of Mexico (as mentioned in my despatch of the 15th ult.) for the final settlement of existing difficulties.

On the 26th inst., Lieutenant Galaw of the Mexican Army arrived at this place with a communication from Gen. Adrian Woll, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North to the President. A copy of this communications, together with the reply of the Secretary of War and Marine I have the honor to enclose you, in order that Her Majesty's Government under whose auspices friendly negotiations between Texas and Mexico have been commenced, and thus far successfully prosecuted, may be properly informed of the course which Texas proposes to herself to pursue, in order to allay all causes of irritation which might endanger or defeat the final successful issue of these negotiations.

Should the Govt of Mexico be animated by a like sincere desire for removing all obstacles to a successful and happy termination of existing difficulties between the two countries, I cannot but express the hope that our unfortunate prisoners now detained in captivity will be forthwith released. So long as they are detained and accounts of their sufferings (perhaps exaggerated) continue to reach their friends and countrymen here, a state of public feeling will be constantly kept

alive, which I much fear will be fatal to every effort at pacification. The President of Mexico has it now in his power to perform an act of justice and humanity towards these women, and at the same time, to evince desires corresponding with those which this Government have shown on so many recent occasions, by obviating the most unhappy cause of irritation and thus removing the only obstacle which now remains to a calm and dispassionate discussion of the points at issues, with a view to the attainment of the great and dignified object which the two parties propose to themselves, the establishment of an honorable and a lasting peace. Should you deem it not inconsistent with your public duty, I beg leave to request that you will cause these views to be communicated to the Mexican Government accompanied with such further representations, as might be deemed proper and consistent with the friendly interest which Her B. Majesty's Govt. has taken in facilitating by her good offices the attainment of this object.

Be pleased to accept on this occasion renewed assurances of the profound respect of

Your Very Obt. Humble Servt.

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 20th 1843.

To the Hon. Abel Smith
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

Enclosed I have the honor to forward for your information copies of certain correspondence between M. B. Mr. Chargé d'Affaires, and this Department on the subjects of the Armistice recently established between this Government and Mexico.

Your last communication received at this Department was of the date of 16th June last.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your obt. Servt.

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Aug. 20th 1843.

Hon. Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Enclosed, I have the honor to forward for your information, copies of certain correspondence between H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires and this Department on the subject of the Armistice recently established between this Government and Mexico.

Your last communication received at this Department was of the date of 29th June last.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your obt Servt

Jno Nelson

Department of State,
Washington, Sept 4th 1843.

Captain Charles Elliot,
Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. Majesty
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned &c. &c. &c. has the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of the communication which Captain Charles Elliot H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires did him the honor of addressing him on the 28th ultt, informing this government of the very satisfactory disposition evinced by the President of Mexico, Gen. Santa Anna, in promptly acceding to the request of Gen. Houston, conveyed through the representatives of Great Britain to the two countries, for the release of the Texian Prisoners in Mexico, upon the condition that the Mexican Prisoners in Texas should be sent to the Head Quarters of Gen. Wall.

Although, the President is not aware that there is a single Mexican prisoner in Texas, except those who have voluntarily chosen to remain in this country since orders were issued in 1837 and subsequently for their release and restoration to native liberty; still that no doubt might remain on this subject, and perfectly willing to accede to the arrangement proposed by Gen. Santa Anna he has deemed it proper to issue a proclamation under the present date, declaring all Mexicans taken prisoners by the forces of Texas at any time since the commencement of the war, in which the two countries have been engaged, at liberty and free from all and every species of restraint, and offering to all such as may choose to return, and who shall report

themselves on or before the 10th of Oct.r next to Col. J. C. Hays at San Antonio de Bexar, a safe conduct at the expense of this Government, to the Head Quarters of Gen. Wolf. An authenticated copy of this Proclamation is herewith enclosed.

An early opportunity will be embraced to apprize Gen.l Wolf of the steps taken by this Govt. in relation to this matter, and to arrange the details of the exchange of prisoners, and a vessel will be sent to Texas Cruz for the purpose of removing our prisoners from Mexico so soon as the same may seem advisable.

The undersigned hopes he will not be trespassing too far upon the kindness of Capt. Elliot, in requesting that he will as he may have opportunity, communicate to Mr. Doyle the substance of this Note for the information of the Mexican Govt., and in tendering to Capt. Elliot as he is instructed to do the thanks of His Excellency the President, for the very prompt and efficient interposition of his good Offices in the attainment of an object so anxiously desired by His Excellency, as the release of our unfortunate prisoners in Mexico. He avails himself of the occasion to renew the assurances of the high consideration and respect with which he has the honor to be

His Most Obt.
And faithful Servant.

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington Sept. 14th 1843.

Captain Charles Elliot
H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed him on the 17th ult.o, by Capt. Charles Elliot, H. B. M. Charge d'Affaires to Texas, in further reference to claims of certain British subjects which have been heretofore presented to the consideration of this government.

The claims of Mr. Joseph Ruffell, for damages sustained by him in the capture and detention of the "Eliza Ruffell" having been of so long standing, and having been acknowledged by Congress in an act passed by that body so long ago as 1840, and the amount appropriated for his payment, the undersigned has felt particularly anxious that he should receive the same, and has till no time in presenting the suggestions of Capt. Elliot, in reference to this subject to the attention of His Excellency the President who has always entertained a strong desire to satisfy the just demands of Mr. Ruffell. Circumstances however connected with the peculiar situation of the country and its

finances of which Capt. Elliot is aware, and which the undersigned is extremely happy to know have been duly considered by him, have hitherto prevented the accomplishment of this desire. These circumstances, having in some degree, happily changed, the President has felt justified in making provision for the payment of this claim, and the undersigned has the pleasure to enclose herewith a draft drawn by the acting Secretary of the Treasury, on James H. Cocke, Esq. collector of Customs for the Port of Galveston, at 90 days date, in favor of Capt. Elliot for three thousand eight-hundred and forty 60/100 ($3840.60) Dollars, being the amount appropriated by Congress for this purpose by the act of Jan. 25th 1840.

The undersigned claims the indulgence of Captain Elliot for a few days, which he hopes to have the pleasure of replying to the other subjects embraced in Capt. Elliots note: the health and consequent accumulation of business in this department will it is hoped afford a sufficient apology for this delay.

The undersigned embraces the present occasion to renew to H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires, assurances of the high consideration and respect, with which he has the honor to remain.

His Most Obt. Servt.

Anson Jones

Department of State
Washington Sept. 16th 1843.

Captain Charles Elliot,
H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor now to reply to that part of the note addressed him on the 17th ult.o, by Capt Elliot, H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, which relates to the claims of Lizardi &co. for goods alleged to have been taken from the Schooner "Little Penn" and "Atisha" by the Texian armed Schooner "Invincible" and "Brutus".

The undersigned, regrets that circumstances have prevented him from giving to this subject, and to the former communications of Captain Elliot, a more prompt and decisive attention, and one which he has not felt justified, or able to form definite opinions in relation to them, in the absence of many documents &c. connected with the case of which he has not been enabled to avail himself, as he could have wished, in consequence of their being among the archives of the national Archive. For this reason he is constrained to reserve his objections to the claim, for the present, and until further proof shall have been adduced by the claimants, upon the view respectfully in the opinion of the Attorney General. The Government of Texas however, is most desirous to dispose of this claim, in a fair and strictly legal manner and no delay not absolutely necessary to enable it to form a proper conclusion in the subject, will be used.

The undersigned would embrace this occasion to observe that in the conversation he had the pleasure to have with Captain Elliot on May last, he must have made an impression different from what he intended on the mind of Captain E. when he was understood to say, (as expressed in Captain Elliots note above referred to) that as the Government of Texas required in that (this) matter was specific proof that the goods, taken on board the "Mexican schooner "Abispa" (employed in saving the cargo of the "Little Penn", were shipped for account of parties settled in England, and not for Don Pedro Sastre settled in Mexico, that is, proof of the kind required by the Admiralty Courts in England in similar cases", and he now begs leave to correct the impression then made, by stating that he intended to be understood to say that without going into the consideration of the principles of law involved in the case, the proof on which the parties relied to sustain their allegations was not sufficient to justify this Government in acknowledging the force of their claim, as it was not the kind of proof required, in similar cases by the Admiralty Courts of England &c.

The undersigned, avails himself of the present occasion to renew to Capt. Elliot the assurances of the high consideration and respect with which he has the honor to remain

His Most Obt. Servt.

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 19th 1843.

Captain Charles Elliot
H. B. M. Chargé d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, avails himself of the earliest possible opportunity, which his public duties and the state of his health have afforded him, to reply to the Note which Captain Elliot did him the honor to address him, on the 17th ult., in reference to the claims of Messrs. Holsworth & Pryor, Geo. R. Gorman, A. N. Egerton and A. M. Beales, to grants of lands, made them at various times, under the Colonization Laws of Mexico, and confirmed to them by subsequent enactments of Texas, then a State of the Mexican confederacy.

In order to do the accounts of the several claimants, the undersigned, referring Captain Elliot to the conversation he had the pleasure to have with him, in the early part of May last, begs leave to repeat, with some additional explanations, the belief now by him to be correctly expressed, that there now do exist no proper, appropriate & specially organized Courts of Justice to whom they may go, by express enactment, that granted exclusive, as well as ample jurisdiction of the same, with full power to extend justice and equity to all those, who, either by the breaking out of the war of Independence, the interruptions consequent

upon this event, or the subsequent acts of the government, under the "Annexation", the "Convention", or the Legislature, had received any injury. The provision excluding Aliens, it is believed, will not apply to any of these claimants, inasmuch as the Constitution provides (Gen. Prov. Art 10th) that "all persons (Africans and the descendants of Africans and Indians excepted) "who were residing in Texas on the day of the declaration of independence, shall "be considered Citizens of the Republic of Texas, and entitled to all the privileges of "such". Under this liberal provision of the Constitution, all persons who emigrated to the country, previous to the 2d of March 1836 have unconditionally been admitted to enter our Courts, and to sue for justice.

The construction of the word residence, has been equally liberal, as according to the Constitution of the State in force up to that period, it was the privilege of non-residing on the state, to be absent from the country, for a considerable period of five years without forfeiture of their rights. The parties now claiming indemnity of the government of Texas, except those, of them who are entitled to the Donation Certificates, are not in a condition, even although they may have been absent 10 years as the Constitution and Laws, to pay their usual contribution, entitle them to all the benefits of citizenship. The provision of the law, complained of, can apply to those only who have not come to the country, previous to March 2d 1836 which it is presumed is not the case with any of the present claimants. If this fact being admitted, it is evident as the undersigned believes there can be no force in the objections, made by the parties that they have been denied the privilege, and the right of suffrage for which they have come, to our Courts

In view therefore of the fact that the Courts of Texas have sole jurisdiction of all cases similar to the present, it only remains for the undersigned to recommend to Captain Elliot that the President, be requested to direct the Consul at Texas to procure evidence and the Agent, be empowered to have such claims made, and that he cause authority to be given to place the subject before Congress for their consideration and action in order that if the Government are disposed to do so, measures may be taken to obtain the testimony of the Citizens, therein, in which the legislative powers of the country may extend an equitable remedy, as he has already done with those of Mr. Van Ness, Egerton and O'Gorman.

The undersigned also deem it unnecessary at this time, to enter into a discussion to shew that the Parties have the right to sue in our Courts, as by the Constitution, and Laws, of the country, as in a matter like the present, which rests between citizens and their own Government, they have, never been, prevented so doing. The records of the country, through out the changes, which have been, for a long time, open to them in the Courts, & have been deposited in the General Land Office of the country, their contents, either as to evidences of their claims. They have never been refused justice in the Courts or the Legislature of this country; but have in the most courteous, affable manner, by foreign and distant government. The evidences of their having complied with the conditions of their contracts were in their power they may have perfected and secured, are here, and have, these advantages, to them, if the parties had just claims, they should have first, preference, over the mass of claims, and positively ought to be, on liberal principles, for the protection of rights so unmistakably, in favor of the country. Their residence, during the struggle, of the country, in the hour of

their claims. In accordance with the request of Captain Elliot contained in his note to the undersigned of the 21st ult. the day before he the honor to receive Captain Elliot his Excellency, the President, handed to Congress on the 23rd. Inst. the claims of Messrs. Eglinton and O'Gorman, with a Message, in which he solicited the consideration of that body to the subject, and that speedy justice should be done to these claimants. In reference to this Message, a copy of which the undersigned had the honor to enclose, it will be perceived that the Government of Texas had not the means of giving Congress the information which was necessary, to enable them to act definitely upon the subject, and it will therefore become necessary for the parties to furnish this information, at a future session, in order to attain the object they may have in view.

The undersigned takes pleasure in further stating, that the President will, at an early day, (if desired) present the claims of Messrs. Eglinton with recommendations, to Congress, similar to those contained in the Message just above referred to; and that he will also call them attention to a repeal of that part of the 2nd Sec. of the Second Law of the Republic which denies to Aliens, Emigrations and their assignees the privilege of bringing suit in Courts of Justice, which, it is presumed, will remove every doubt should any exist in the minds of the present claimants, of the intentions of this Government; and thereupon to place them upon the same footing of justice both by the tribunals of Law, and the Legislature.

With this declaration of the views and purposes of this Government, in reference to these claimants, which the undersigned flatters himself, will be satisfactory to Captain Elliot, he will now proceed, in accordance with the instructions, contained in Captain Elliot's Note to the undersigned under date of the 11th of February last, and for the satisfaction of Her Majesty's Government, to refer to and give as his opinion what (the Archives of the Nation being at rest) the statements of said claimants, to establish the same. Premising, therefore, that the principal part of the deeds of Justice having been stated to them in the Government, to have been explicitly alluded to the undersigned feels disposed to show that their position, towards the Government of Mexico and of Coahuila and Texas, under which the grants to the said Messrs. Eglinton were issued, and also the nature of the contracts, connected therewith, and the obligations imposed upon the said Messrs. Eglinton by the same, and also the rights guaranteed to them by the Colonization laws of Mexico and of Coahuila and Texas, and the decrees, under which the grants were issued, and

upon the principals of the accompanying Rule Gen. Colonization Law of the year 1825. and Colonization Laws of Dec. August & Gen Colonization Laws of Coahuila and Texas of March 24th 1825 and 25th of 1828, and the contracts made under them with J. F. Leftwich, — G. Bennet, & Leftwich & Williamson. These conditions, so far as the undersigned has been able to learn have never been performed by these parties claimants.

The claims of Hall & Bostwick & Pryor, Ingram and Cleaveman were first brought to the knowledge of the undersigned, in the note of Captain Elliot, under date of the 30th Sept last and read, as he thinks, the first notice the Government ever had of the existence of any such claims. The undersigned, at the moment, is not able to refer to a copy of Lord Palmerstons note to Gen. Henderson, in 1839; but speaking from recollection, he thinks his Lordship specified no names, but made his appeal to Mr. Henderson in general terms. The undersigned has consulted the most competent enquiry at the Land Office, and of citizens of the country, who have resided here from the earliest period of its settlement, but can obtain no information of any such persons, or of any one who himself, or associates have ever introduced by, or Contracts granted to, them. It would certainly appear that if they, or any of them, obtained grants for colonizing any portion of this Republic, and had taken the necessary steps in complying with the terms and conditions of their contracts, particularly if they had brought to the country any number of emigrants, as one of those in this record, whom the undersigned has consulted, would have been cognizant of the facts. No colonization Contract could have been made after the 26th of March 1834 (See Decree N° 272 Laws Coahuila and Texas) and on the fulfillment of the conditions of any, made previous to that time, a considerable number of families must have been introduced and settled on their lands, or the Contract would have been forfeited. This introduction of families, and settlement of a colony, it will readily be admitted, could not have been effected without its having become a matter of public notoriety, and certainly the government would have had some information of the same. In the absence of all such knowledge, the presumption appears to be, that these parties or some one for them, might have procured a Grant of Land from Coahuila and Texas, that they may have taken some preparatory steps for sending out Colonists, and perhaps incurred some expense, but that, difficulties arising from after between Texas and Mexico, they suspended all thought of carrying out their contracts, until after the acknowledgment of the independence of the country, by the United States and France, when they again turned their attention to the subject, and concluded to bring the matter before the Government of Her Majesty. That they could have fulfilled any or all the conditions of their contracts, appears, from the circumstances, to be impossible; consequently they have long since forfeited the same, and can have no right to any land in Texas, or claim for any damages they may have sustained. If, however, they were prevented from carrying out their contracts, by the breaking out of the war in 1835, which was not the case, this circumstance might entitle them to some consideration in equity, but to no right in law.

The undersigned will, now, in support of the opinion expressed by Mr Henderson "that the grants to settle lands obtained by British subjects from the Mexican Government, were conditional, that government

"ment reserving to itself the right to annex, at any time, the settlement of "those lands &c." refer Captain Elliot to the 7th. Art. of the Nat. Colonization Law of the 18th. Aug.o 1824. and the action, based thereon, in the 11th. Art. of the Law of the 6th. April 1830. They are as follows;

Art. 7th. Nat. Col. Law "until after the year 1840, the general Congress shall "not prohibit the entrance of any foreigner as a colonist, unless imperious "circumstances should require it with respect to the individuals of a particular nation."

Art. 11th Law 6th. April 1830. "In exercise of the right, reserved to the "General Congress, by the 7th article of the Law of the 18th August 1824, the "citizens of foreign countries lying adjacent to the Mexican Territory, are "prohibited from settling in the States as Colonists &c. "Those contracts of "Colonization, the terms of which are opposed to the present articles, and "which are not yet complied with, shall consequently be suspended."

From these, it is evident that the Republic of Mexico viewed all contracts of colonization, as political contracts; that she always declared the right to annul or suspend them, and that in the above instance, she exercised that right, with respect to all contracts for colonizing her vacant territory, with immigrants from adjoining countries. It follows that if she could suspend these, she had the same right to suspend all others. So far therefore, as Texas is bound to assume any of the responsibilities incurred by Mexico in forming these contracts, she is equally entitled to avail herself of the rights which Mexico reserved to herself and which she exercised.

These observations apply, with equal force, to the contracts said to have been entered into with Mr. J. D. Beales, and which, after what has been already stated will require but few further remarks.

Mr. Beales commences by setting forth in his memorial, that he is the owner of certain Specified grants, known as Empresario Grants, and that said grants vest in him an exclusive private right to the land described in said grants, for six years &c. &c. He has not, however, specified that any condition whatever was annexed to the said Grants, or that the Government of Coahuila and Texas required any thing of him, as a consideration for the privileges he claims, and before any right could be "vested"; Nor does he assert, that he has complied with these conditions, except in introducing a few colonists, and thus tacitly, at least, admits his failure to perform them. These conditions have been already enumerated in a preceding part of this Note. If this construction of the Law entered by Mr. Beales be correct, it follows, as a matter of course, that he admits the forfeiture of his contract. But waiving this, perhaps, too technical, construction, the undersigned, is prepared to show that the said Beales never introduced a single family or emigrant into Texas. A few pauper families were introduced and settled, through his agency, by a New York company, on one of his grants, but did not remain and cultivate their lands. With this exception, it is, I believe, a fact of great notoriety in Texas, that no Colonists, were ever brought to this country by Mr. Beales, or by any one claiming under him.

The Laws and Acts of Texas, of which Mr. Beales complains, declaring that grants made by none but, and had, no right" to "land in Texas, and declaring you memorialist, and all claims, and assignments of claims, from entering into "lands of Texas", the undersigned has never

introduced colonists to, upon the conditions expressed, and he and they would have received their quota of land, on their presenting of the Land Office in 1838, as specified in his contracts.

From what has been now stated, the undersigned trusts, it will be apparent that Mr. Beales has sustained but little, if any, injury, either from the hostilities of the war in Texas, or the subsequent acts of the Government, in relation to surveying claims. But, in whatever wrong he has been done him, as has been before observed, the undersigned confidently believes, full redress may be had by application to our Courts or the Legislature of the country, if he deems it expedient to place the facts and the testimony properly before them.

In evidence of this, the undersigned begs leave to refer Captain Elliot, to the fact that the Colony claimed by Mr. Beales and the "Villa or Colorado Grant" was subsequently colonized by Col. B. T. Williamson, through the agency of R. M. Williamson Esq., and Congress by their act passed Jan. 4th 1839, granted to the said Williamson ten leagues and ten labors of land, as a compensation for the introduction and settlement of two hundred families upon the same.

In relation to the nine grants, of eleven leagues each, claimed by Mr. Beales, the undersigned presumes it will only be necessary to state to Capt. Elliot, that the question, involved in these, is simply one of validity of title, and can be settled only by the courts of Law. The exception in the 2nd Sec of the Land Law, in respect to alien Empresarios, and their assignees, does not apply to holders of these claims, who whether aliens or citizens, are equally entitled to a just decision before the Judiciary of the Country.

In conclusion, the undersigned thinks it right to inform Captain Elliot he has been informally notified by Gen Murphy, Chargé des Affaires of the United States that Mr. Beales some grantees, assignees &c &c, intended interested in Texas, of every description whatever, to certain citizens, of that country, who claim to be the exclusive beneficiaries of any decision or action which this government may have to take in reference to these contracts.

The undersigned embraces the occasion to renew to Captain Elliot the assurances of the high consideration and respect with which he has the honor to remain.

His most Obedient and faithful Servant

Sam Houston

Department of State.
Washington Sept. 29th 1843

To The Hon. Isaac Van Zandt
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches, under date of the 10th and 11th inst and of yours prior to both of the 12th and 14th instants of the safe arrival of which I am satisfactory to the Department.

My last communication to you was of the 20th inst, and was necessarily very brief, on account of the heavy claims of myself and the Clerks in the Office.

The Post Office Blanks were duly received by the hands of Mr Abell, bearer of despatches to your Country from which you will return the acknowledgment of my thanks to the Post Master General of the U. S, Mr Wickliffe, and also to the Commissioner of the Post Office Mr Ellsworth, for their kindness in furnishing this Department with the Blank Forms of their respective offices

Since my communication to you of the 7th inst on the subject of your salary, the sum of ($387.32) three hundred and eighty seven dollars and thirty two cents has by order of the President been paid to your predecessor, James Reily, Esq., which amount appears to have been due him, a fact not known however, when the advance to you was made some last year at Houston. Major Reily remained longer at his post than it was anticipated, in order to negotiate and conclude the Treaty with the United States. This sum will therefore necessarily have to be deducted from the amount to be paid you this year.

Col. Saml M. Williams and Gen H. Reily have been appointed Commissioners on the part of this Govt. to arrange the terms of the Armistice between Texas and Mexico, with Commissioners to be named by Gen. Adrian Woll, Commander in Chief of the Army of the North, now left Mexico the 26th inst, for Matamoras. As you will see by the enclosed Proclamation of the President the Men and other prisoners are to be at once released by Gen. Santa Anna. Enclosed herewith, I have the honor to transmit you copies of some recent correspondence with Capt Elliot on this subject, for your information.

You will contradict early opportunity and respectfully but urgently press upon the government of the United States a prompt reparation for the outrage committed upon Mr James Bowlander, Collector of the District of Red River and the public revenue as communicated to you in my former despatch. The disposition which has recently been evinced by officers of that Government in command on the frontier admonishes us we must be very promptly checked, or it will inevitably lead to a breach of the good understanding now existing between the two countries, and which it has ever been the earnest desire and effort of this Government to maintain and perpetuate. The amount of property illegally taken from the Collector in the instant complaint, is upwards of seven thousand dollars, for which sum you will make a formal demand upon the Govt

of the United States as well as for proper satisfaction for the insult given to this government in the person of its officer, and for the grievous personal injury sustained by him, from the armed force, which under the countenance and protection of the commander of Fort Jesup so recklessly invaded our territory.
The principles of international law which govern this case, are so plain in their character, that it makes it quite unnecessary I should specify the arguments, which will be proper for you to use in support of this just demand.
The Collector seized the property in conformity with our laws, and the owners by resorting to force, without waiting for the clemency of this government to interpose on their behalf, forfeited all claim upon that clemency.
The course adopted by the United States, in interposing her good offices to effect a termination of the war between this country and Mexico as indicated in your despatch of the 10th Sept., is highly satisfactory to the President. Coming as it does at the moment when the two countries are about to commence friendly negotiations, it will doubtless have very favorable influence upon the councils of Mexico.
Commissioners are now at Birds Fort, in council with the various smaller tribes of hostile Indians, and it is very probable a treaty of peace will be effected with them. In your anticipate, the Commanches dissatisfied attending at that place. Col E.B. Eldridge who with Messrs. Forry and Bee, and the three Delaware Indians, Secondi, Solomon Connor and Sam Shaw were sent to these Indians by the President, fell in with them high up on the Canadian River. Pa-ha-yuco the principal Chief and many other dignified themselves favorably to peace; and agreed to convene the Commanche Peta on the Brazos, at the time of the full moon in December, to hold a council for that purpose. In the mean time they proceeded to send out runners to notify the several bands of this arrangement, and to summon them to attend at that time and place. They also promised to cease hostilities on their part against Texas, and to restrain the others from committing any as far as in their power to do. Should the United States accede to the proposal you may have made, it will probably be well to dispatch runners immediately to notify the Indians of the fact. In order however to give full time for the reciprocal action of the two governments, as well as to conciliate all the various Indian tribes, the President thinks, the first moon-sine day next will be early enough for the council. As it regards the place, he thinks some point on the Brazos river on it possible, if not, he will conduct to the Red River as the point of meeting. There will not, it is presumed, be time for the government of the United States to send out and ascertain the views and wishes of the Indians, and then to send a communication to the Commanche Peta on the Brazos by the full moon in December. If so the council to be held there, might be made indefinite as to time, proposed to be held in a day; or perhaps might be dispensed with, and made to correspond with the arrangement you may have made with the Government of the United States. It is certainly desirable that the U. States should become a party, and a common one with the hostile Indians within, and upon our borders, and if you can effect an armistice, even for that purpose, for nine or ten days the same will be acceptable. If a Commissioner can attend at the Commanche Peta on the Brazos in December it may possibly answer every purpose. You will conduct on all these points with the Gov. at

Instructions and views of the facts and suggestions were communicable, agree as may be mutually deemed most proper. At all events he will proceed in such that a location of the near Council of Pigeon Hill be fixed upon as there is a plenty of grass in order that horses may be subsisted without scarcity.

The appointment of Governor Butler as Commissioner on the part of the United States to attend the Indian Council was most acceptable to Montfort and it is hoped that he may be again named to meet the Council now proposed. Whatever may be appointed however you will immediately notify this Department of the same, as it may be necessary for this Government to communicate with him directly.

Enclosed herewith I have the honor to transmit you a copy of the Official report to the Department of War and Treasury of Col. Jacob Kinney, lately in command of an expedition on the Northwestern frontier, and also a copy of the instructions under which that Officer proceeded. By this report you will perceive that a most extraordinary outrage was committed upon this Officer and his men, to wit, the arrest of an Officer of the United States Army, who in contempt of all laws, human and divine, recently invaded our territory, captured the command under his charge, disarmed and abused the Officers and men, and hurried them as prisoners a thousand miles from any settlement of civilized persons to protect them from the hordes of murderers engaged by whom they were surrounded and to procure by hunting the necessary means to save them from starvation and death.

The President therefore, directs that you make prompt and energetic appeal to the Government of the United States in relation to the conduct of this Officer, as well as that of Gen. Green in order to ascertain whether it was under any, what orders, and under what sanctions, as appears from his, in this case letter to Gen. Taylor, that most outrageous upon national honor has been committed. You will also for the direction, aid of these Officers, needful, an ample compensation to the men under command of Col. Snively, for the injuries sustained by them, and for the loss of their arms.

The act of Congress of the year 1836 defining the limits of the Republic of Texas, and according to that act, Santa Fe, and all that portion of country lying between the Rio Grande and the territory of the United States, is included within our declared limits. Within these limits Texas has been acknowledged Sovereign by the United States, Great Britain, France and the Netherlands. The right to regulate trade in one of the attributes of Sovereignty and the country properly claims that right. Her home line of all kinds and coastwise commerce has been carried on there with ease, from Galveston and Velasco, with the settlements upon and near the Rio Grande. Goods to an immense amount have been introduced, in violation of our revenue laws, both by hostile Mexicans, and by citizens of the United States, a state of things, which has become thereby of daily growth and increase.

The right claimed by Gen. Governor in his proclamation, letter of instructions to and upon which Capt. Cooke appears to have acted in the recovery that Texas declared herself the Sovereign and the Rio Grande was the boundary between the United States and Mexico, to assert and maintain right upon the same principle that a State claims

possessions of all the territory between Texas and the Mississippi river; an act, surely which ought not to be carried into practical effect unless negotiation lead to an accommodation between the two countries. It is to be hoped that the Govt. of the United States, will promptly disavow the acts of their officers and will punish them, pursuant to those principles which would authorize every species of aggression upon our national rights, and doubtless lead to the dismission of officers.

You will therefore lay this whole subject before the Govt. of the United States, from which proper justice is expected, and friendly disposition the President confidently relies, for the adoption of a course which will afford proper and speedy satisfaction for the wrongs now complained of. If on the contrary this satisfaction should not be awarded us, no other course will be left the President, than to recall you, and to submit the matters in dispute to the sovereign of Great Britain and France. The usual official intercourse with the Secretary of State of the United States, if it can be had that satisfactory redress is not likely to be awarded us, you can carefully intimate that this course will be resorted to by us. You will however evade every personal interview to obtain justice from the government of the United States, unless

I sincerely hope the result may be favorable and that the present understanding heretofore existing between the two countries, may remain undisturbed. It is certainly for the best interests of both that peace should be the rule.

Enclosed herewith, I also send a memorial of his Excellency the President of Texas, in his Excellency the President of the United States that he will cause to be delivered up one Stephen Austin, a refugee from justice in this country. It will probably be better that you should present such an informal application, in order to ascertain whether the President of the United States would accede to such a request or not, & the chances seem to the disposition of the case that you would the application in favor. You, Secretary Henderson and Mr. Hagner will be in Washington in Oct. or Nov. next, and you will please decide by you, whether you shall remain at the seat of the Government of the United States any longer or return to the Republic of Texas, and thus avoid the expense of any application you may make to the Govt. of the United States for this purpose.

I have the honor to be
Sir
Your obt. Servt.

Stephen F. Austin

Department of State
Washington Sept. 30th 1843

Hon. Isabel Smith
Chargé d'affaires of the Republic of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two despatches No. 83 & 84, under the respective dates of the 22nd inst. and 25th inst. and a private letter of the 26th inst.

My last communication to you was on the 20th inst. and as I have received no further communication from you on the subject of the Election in my Office.

Considering however that the obligations of the foregoing Convention, copies of all the correspondence had between this Government and the Chargé d'affaires of Texas since the date of my communication above referred to, & the 20th inst. would still have been appointed Commissioners to meet others to be appointed by you both in relation to the disputes and left the place of Rendezvous on the 26th inst.

In my despatch of the 20th inst. I have said I would defer for the present communicating the Declaration of Independence and accompanying despatch of the 30th June to the Government of Great Britain and France, but suggested that it would be well perhaps to let Mr. Crockett and Lamar &c. decide upon the entire despatch. My intention was that you should suspend all official action in relation to the matters embraced therein, until it might be simply that of communicating to them upon their return the satisfactory information of their good Offices in procuring a pacification between this country and Mexico. Since the date of your communication of the 20th inst. I have been induced to suspect that I may perhaps have been misconstrued as to my relation to this subject, and therefore have thought proper to give the explanation of my intentions.

In relation to the last of your several communications which relate to the subject of the offices now held by you & Gen. Rhea, viz. the Collection of Taxes &c. in Texas, it will only be necessary for me to say that the Government desires you will keep it entirely upon the footing of private business connected with the matter which may exist in that country. The relations which are already arrange, and as you have been given to understand, cannot, and will not be embarrassed in any shape by this arrangement.

It is for the interest of this Government that Great Britain and France, that the war between Texas and Mexico should be terminated and an entire and permanent peace established between them. Hence the desire of this Government that I may perhaps have been misconstrued as to my relation to this subject, and therefore have thought proper to give the explanation of my intentions.

In reference to the remarks made by Mr. Crockett in his despatch of the 30th June, viz. that the Government would be willing to dispose upon the most favorable terms of the Public Debt of

Department of State
Washington Oct: 20th 1843

To His Excellency.
M. le b.on de Cramayel
Chargé d'Affaires of France
&c &c. &c

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 30th. Sept. ult.o. in relation to a line of Steam Packets which the French Government proposes to establish for the transportation direct, of correspondence and passengers between France and the Continent of America the arrangements to be made for the regulation of the intercourse of the Packet ships, and requesting to know what may be the disposition of this Government in regard to them, in the event the project of establishing a communication between the two countries should be put in execution.

I have lost no time in asking the attention of the President to this interesting subject, and am directed to bring to your notice the earnest desire to promote the intercourse and the commercial relations between France and Texas by every possible means. In the proposed to establish a line of Royal Steam Packets to keep up regular mails, proof of the liberal and enlarged policy of the Government of His Majesty, the views of the French, and of the new friendly disposition manifested towards us by His Majesty towards Texas. I have carefully considered the terms and conditions of the arrangement you have proposed for the regulation of the Packet Ships, to which I now believe there can be no serious objection, and whenever the Government of the King may determine upon putting them in operation into execution, this Government will be ready to enter into a special convention with you in relation to the same.

I embrace the present occasion to renew the assurances of the distinguished consideration and regard with which I have the honor to remain

Your Obedient
and faithful Servant

A Green Acheson

Department of State,
Washington, Dec: 13th 1843.

Hon. Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c

Sir

I am in communication of the 30th Oct. & 4th have been received at this Department. The decision of the Executive

the President, from the Seat of Government until the time of the meeting of Congress, and his various engagements since his return consequent upon the assembling of the Representatives of the people have prevented an earlier reply.

The question of the annexation of Texas presented in the note of the Hon. A. P. Upshur Secretary of State of the United States, has engaged the unremitted attention of the President, and I am specially directed by him to communicate to you the following as the results of his deliberations on the subject for your government in making a reply to the note above referred to.

The interposition of foreign friendly governments, by which an Armistice has been established between Texas and Mexico, and the prospect of a permanent peace with that power, have been extended by the particular government mostly influential in obtaining that important desideratum, chiefly under a view that in the event of a failure to agree to acknowledge the independence of Texas, she should continue to exist as a separate and independent nation. The great object and desire of Texas is the establishment of a permanent and satisfactory peace with the enemy, and for this purpose the good offices of these powers have been asked and obtained, and the object sought for through their intervention appears now on the eve of being realized. The intervention and these good offices have been gratefully and sincerely given and although Texas is entirely free to judge and decide in every case for herself, the President thinks that in the present state of our foreign relations, it would not be politic to abandon the expectations which now exist of a speedy settlement of our difficulties with Mexico, through the good offices and influence, for the very important object of annexation to the United States, however desirable that event, if it could be consummated. Nor should the terms of annexation, the good offices of this government be immediately withdrawn, and even the hope of its interposition be forfeited by Texas, until the last moment arrives for her to decide upon the propositions for annexation and abandon forever the negotiations with Mexico and England.

The government of Texas, anxious to meet in the most friendly spirit the wishes expressed by the President of the United States, in the offer to conclude a treaty for the annexation of the territory and people of Texas to the confederation of the United States, however desirable that event, if it could be consummated, but mindful of the dignity, honor and interests of the people of Texas, would not be willing to negotiate, or even listen to any proposition for annexation, unless it originated with the constituted authorities of the country, and was submitted to them by the President of the United States, or some person duly commissioned by him for the purpose. Nor would the President of Texas be willing to submit any proposition for annexation to the consideration of the people of Texas, unless he had the most satisfactory assurances that the terms of annexation proposed would be ratified by the Congress and Convention of the United States, and that there were also given the most positive assurances that the good offices of the United States would be continued to Texas, and her efforts to obtain an acknowledgement of her independence by Mexico and England, be unremitted, if not redoubled, at least as long as any reasonable hope of success should remain. In this last alternative, therefore, where could be had the expression of the opinion of the people of Texas, as to the terms of annexation, the President would not feel himself authorized to submit any proposition for annexation to the consideration of the Congress of the United States, unless he had the most satisfactory assurances that the terms

The present determination of the President on this subject does not proceed from any change in his views of the general policy of the measure, but from a change in the relations of this country with other powers.

The amendment made to the treaty negotiated by Mr. Hunt, in the Senate of the United States by the Secretary and the Attorney General, would probably be acceptable to this government, should it still be adopted in that shape by Texas. It is however quite desirable that a treaty should be established between the two countries, as the records of the last year have amply shown. It is therefore quite important perhaps to obtain for the present a more favorable arrangement than the one negotiated by Mr. Hunt, & you will use every proper effort in your power to obtain a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the U.S. & Texas Articles, and endeavor to procure a ratification of them, either in the modified form proposed by the Senate of Texas, or with such verbal alterations in the form originally agreed upon between the two countries as may obviate the objections.

It is anticipated, objections may be made in the minds of the Southern Senators particularly on this subject, it may be well to call to their remembrance some individual from that section of the country, who from his knowledge of the interests of the people there, and acquaintance with the Constitutional question, might be able to remove those objections. A mission of a professional character would probably be less liable to remark & observation & would in all events more likely to be successful than one invested with the rank of Envoy Extraordinary. Should a state of things arise therefore, in connexion with the action of the Senate upon this treaty, which would appear to render it desirable you will request him to visit Washington for the purpose above suggested.

The commercial and general intelligence of Mr. Treanor, his respectability as a Merchant, and his intimate acquaintance with all that concerns our trade with the United States, point him out as a most suitable person to you in the attainment of the information above referred to.

I have also to call your careful examination in relation to the conduct of our Consul at New York, in the affair complained of by Mr. Hunt, and ascertain whether the conduct of that functionary in this instance was in any way connected with the discharge of his official duties, was justified and proper, and that the charges brought against him by Mr. Woodbridge both confidential and unofficial be met at an early day, and so soon as his answer shall be received communicated officially to Mr. Pierce, on this & other subjects. In the mean time I feel it my duty to say that the government of Texas has never had an Officer, who has discharged his duties more ably, faithfully, and satisfactorily than Mr. Treanor.

You will please communicate a copy of this letter to Gen. Hunt.

You sending Mr. Raymond as bearer of despatches will excite the observation of the President. His presence at the seat of the government officially will give him an opportunity of obtaining correct information on public subjects, which he will communicate to you on his return. The important official duties of the present time require the services of the ablest & most faithful men in the country, the government of the United States, and

have no right to claim the payment by virtue of that order, or to refuse payment for them in consequence of it's having been given. It appears to me that the participation of the Officer first known in the affair is sufficiently admitted by the United States government.

Enclosed, herewith, I send you the Commission of Thomas J. Pettyplace, Esq. as Consul for Mobile which together with his Exequatur when obtained you will please to hand over to that Gentleman.

By information received at various times from Mexico, this government understands that Gen. Waddy Thompson, U.S. Minister to that Court, has on different occasions made assertions of an unwarrantable nature and derogatory to the character of the President of this Republic, charging upon him the crime of having endeavored to procure the destruction of the prisoners captured at Mier in December last. Until recently these accounts were deemed of so extraordinary a character as monstrous for belief, and although from many months past the journals of this country and the United States have circulated a charge of this kind, the President would not have deemed the matter of sufficiently authentic character to demand a serious notice had not letters of Gen. Thompson to Mr. Doyle, H.B.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico, recently published appeared to confirm the fact that Gen. Thompson had authorized such a statement.

The President therefore directs that you will bring this matter properly before the Government of the United States, and respectfully request that they will institute an enquiry into the matter with a view of rendering justice to the President of the Republic of Texas, (whose private character has been most unmercifully assailed) in accordance with the friendly relations which should exist between the two countries.

I have paid to Mr. Raymond, Four hundred and seventeen 90/100 Dollars, it being the amount of money remaining due out of the appropriation for the Contingent Expenses of your Section and, regret that the condition of the Treasury does not permit me to send the balance due you for salary, to hand. I expect in a very few days however to be able to meet your draft for the whole amount.

I have, the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

Anson Jones

Department of State
Washington, Jan. 27th 1838

Hon Isaac Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c &c. &c

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch, of the 11th, under date of the 2d Inst. which is the only one received from you, at this Department, since the departure from here of Mr Raymond.

It is not the desire of this Government that the claim for the two vessels of Mr Robertson should be any practice prejudicial to you or your Government. The propriety of your right to demand the restoration of them to the Govt of the United States is not considered as now before the country. It shall have, if produced, satisfactory evidence, in support of it, when the final treatment of that subject may be deliberated. The correspondence however, in the cases of Mr Beaulac and the Surveyor of a grave and important character, and it is confidently hoped, that the Government of the United States will grant prompt satisfaction and reparation for those outrages committed, either by or under the sanction of its own Officers. The detainment of these Officers would it is believed, have a tendency to prevent the continuance of friendly relations, as well as to produce discomfort and embarrassment between the two countries.

Should you be satisfied that the case will be represented by the Consul of the United States, for the examination of Texas to that course, in the manner referred to, as now communicated to you of the 13th Inst. or in any manner, which may seem to you to be more suitable, you will use that authority immediately, to open the negotiations of a treaty for the same. The instructions referred to, you will therefore consider as withdrawn as well as the instructions on the same subject of the 6th July last. The principal points for discussion will be the pecuniary character which she shall be admitted, the liquidation of her public debt, and the disposition, to be made of the public domain. In reference to the first of these, you will require, that on her admission into the Union a census of her population shall be immediately taken by the Government of the United States, and in the event she may be, should it be deemed necessary to entitle her, according to existing laws in that event, to be represented in the Congress, she shall in that event become, also entitled to receive her proportion of the Federal Treasury, the objects of which are distributed among the several States, with which she is to be associated in that confederacy, and a guarantee for the republican form of her domestic institutions. Otherwise she shall be admitted as a territory with similar powers and authorities for a State government, under the above limitations as to public lands.

In relation to the future debts of Texas, whether they arise from liquidated claims, whether of citizens, including the awarded claims of citizens for services rendered, property possessed, taken or injured during the revolution, and particularly whether any portion of the debt due to citizens of the United States by the Government of Texas shall, to be separated from the debt due to other foreign powers, the objects of which are distributed among the several States, with which she is to be associated in that confederacy, and a guarantee for the republican form of her domestic institutions. Otherwise she shall be admitted as a territory with similar powers and authorities for a State government, under the above limitations as to public lands.

time, so soon as the public lands of the Republic may be made available. It will also be necessary to require that in the event Texas shall be called upon to pay any portion of the public debt of Mexico, the responsibility of such payment shall rest upon the United States.

As relations to the public domain of Texas, you will require that all claims to lands, in Texas, held by individuals or companies, for their own use and benefit, or for colonization shall be adjudicated and settled in the speediest manner possible, and those having legal and valid ones shall be entitled to receive patents to their quotas of land, and that all private rights to real estate, or otherwise, as they exist at the time of the admission of the Republic into the American Union, shall be, and remain inviolate. After the satisfaction of all just claims, the balance, remaining of the public domains shall become the property of the United States.

There are a great many points, of minor importance, which it would be necessary to provide for in a treaty of annexation. In relation to these, instructions will be furnished you, so soon as this Government is advised of the fact that the measure of Annexation is made certain to Texas by the action of the present Congress or Senate of the United States. In the event the President will also (should an appropriation be made for the purpose) accede to your request and send out a Special Minister to act in conjunction with you in the arrangement of this important matter. In the meantime, you will ascertain the views of the government of the United States, so far as may be practicable, upon the various points submitted in this communication, and upon such others, connected with the subject, as may be likely to arise on the discussion and formation of a treaty.

A full power will be sent you to conclude a treaty, so soon as this Department is advised by you of the proper action having been taken on the subject by the Executive and co-ordinate branches of the Government of the United States.

In the event the treaty, for annexation, should not appear to have a fair prospect of success, you will urge upon the government of the United States on your intercourse with it, the active and efficient intervention of its influence, in settling an end to the war with Mexico, and thereby restoring to the people of both countries the advantages, to be derived to them, from an national unity and Independence. For the more certain attainment of this desirable object, it would be very acceptable to this government, could a treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, between Mexico be formed with it, by that of the United States. You will therefore sound the Secretary of State of the United States on this subject, and inform him of our willingness to enter into some arrangement of the kind, and inform this Department of his views, in reference to the subject at the earliest possible period. The declaration made by the President of the United States, in his late annual Message to Congress, and the instructions taken by him, as well as the principles assumed by the Secretary of State of the United States, and the Minister, Gen. Thompson in their late correspondence with the authorities of Mexico, would appear to support the alliance, now proposed, as the most proper measure, of giving effect to those declarations and principles, with the view of promoting the interest, the United States have in the establishment of our complete independence, as connected with the commercial advantages to be obtained for them, through out a continent, the safety of their domestic institutions, and the continuance of continental harmony between the different members

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [

Department of State.
Washington, February 14. 1844.

Gen. H. A. Wharton,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I am directed by the President, how the honor to communicate to Gen. Murphy, Chargé d'Affaires of the U. States, that having received assurances from this Govt that the annexation of Texas to the U. States should take place, and having maturely considered the reasons adduced for the adoption of such a measure, he entertains no disinclination to take any step, not amounting to the consideration which its importance demands.

It is proper to remark, prior to investing the foregoing declaration with positiveness, that the peculiar situation and relation of the country should be taken into view. Engaged as this Govt is in negotiation with Mexico under a full persuasion of hostilities, it is but natural that it should desire to be fully prepared for the consummation of those negotiations. That Texas commence negotiations will not be regarded as relations commenced, nor they should prove any cause for protracted or attenuated results in failure, it would not only expose our position to be assailed by Mexico before we are fully prepared for the conflict, but place us in a state of action, till events should have ripened into hostilities in form. If Mexico were to apprehend such a state of action, it would produce immediate hostilities accordingly. And if in any case they were even excluded, the President is satisfied that it would be impracticable to retake by Mexico. Hence it becomes necessary that the Government should be prepared for these contingencies.

If therefore Gen. Murphy is satisfied on the part of his Govt that the U. States shall assume the attitude of defence only by Texas against Mexico, and that the U. States will maintain a naval force in the Gulf of Mexico subject to his orders, able successfully to oppose the navy of Mexico, and also a disposable force on our western and South western frontier of four hundred dragoons with a thousand infantry at some point on the U. States where they may be convenient, to transport to Texas in the event of necessity, the President will have no hesitation in forthwith despatching a messenger with ample powers to the Government of the U. States to negotiate with our Minister there, in regard to the annexation of Texas. In the event of the failure of this mode of annexation, it is also necessary that this Govt should have a guarantee of permanency of its independence by the U. States.

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Gen. Murphy the assurances of the high consideration with which he has the honor to be

Your most faithful
obed't Servant

Wilson Shannon

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Department of State
Washington, [illegible]

Captain Charles Elliot
U.S. Ship of War [illegible]
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned Secretary of State of the United States of America has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Mr. Elliot of the 30. ult. addressed to Charles A. Dallas Esquire Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of the United States at the Court of Rio de Janeiro - and also to inform Mr. Elliot that the Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to communicate to the Government of the City of Washington. The Right Honorable Richard Pakenham &c. &c.

The very pleasing perhaps hereunder Secretary of State has the honor to inform Mr. Elliot that the Chargé d'Affaires has been instructed to communicate to the Government of the United States of America the very pleasing assurances which Mr. Elliot has been commissioned by his Government to give of its friendly disposition towards the United States, and Mr. Elliot [illegible] to the Secretary of State the assurances of the most perfect confidence on the part of his Government, that the principles of the most liberal and free intercourse will be observed by the United States.

The undersigned avails himself of this opportunity to renew to Mr. Elliot the assurances of his distinguished consideration and respect with which he has the honor to be

Your very obt. Servant

[illegible]

Captain Charles Elliot
U.S. Ship of War [illegible]
&c. &c. &c.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sloop	Alert	Commander	G. A Bosanquet	West Coast of Africa
Steam Vessel	Alert	Lieut	Barrow Hoveridge	Do
"	Medea	Commander	W W. Young	Do
"	Penelope	Captain	William Jones	Do
Ship	Winchester	"	Charles Eden	Cape of Good Hope
"	Leo	Sir	A Marshall	Do
"	Cleopatra	Captain	C Wyvill	Do
Sloop	Bittern	Commander	E. Peel	Do
Cutter	Arrow	Lieut	H. Robinson	Do
Steam Vessel	Skuenderloll	Commander	G. T. Brooke	Do
Sloop	Sapphire	"	Hon. G. Rose	Do
Ship	Conway	Captain	Robert Tait	Do
"	Alfred	"	A. B. Devers	Brazil Station
"	Daphne	"	A. P Cracken	Do
Sloop	Frolic	Commander	H. T Wells	Do
Steam Vessel	Ardent	"	A Mapleton R.	Do
" "	Growler	"	C. A. Mc Buckle	Do
Schooner	Arrow	Lieut.	James Carter	Do
"	Spider	"	R. C. Tyson	Do
Steamvessel	Gorgon	Captain	C. Cotham	Do
Ship	Curacoa	" Sir	T. Pasley	Do
Sloop	Racer	Commander	A. Reed	Do
Brig	Dolphin	Lieut	H C. B Moore	Do
Ship	Illustrious	Captain	C. E. Erskine	At Jamaica & W Indies
"	Pique	" Hon.	M Stopford	Do
"	Spartan	" "	C. G. J. B. Elliot	Do
"	Volage	" Sir	H. Jackson (3d)	Do
Sloop	Electra	Commander	A. Farley	Do
"	Alligator	"	R. Yorke	Do
"	Ringdove	" Sir	H Fanshawe	Do
"	Seylla	"	Michl Seymour	Do
"	Wasp	"	Henry Bayot	Do
Brig	Griffon	Lieut.	Edwd Lenkin	Do
Schooner	Pickle	"	A. H. Wainwright	Do
"	Fair Rosamond	"	A. G. Bateman	Do
"	Hornet	"	R. B. Miller	Do
Steam Vessel	Vesuvius	"	H. Carr	Do
Sloop	Rose	Commander	A. T. R. Mends	Do
Ship	Inconstant	Captain	H. T Fremantle	Do
Sloop	Star	Commander	Michl J. H. Beechey	Coast of Africa
Ship	Druid	Captain	George Elliot	At Jamaica & W India Station
Sloop	Scylla	Commander	Thos H. Gooch	W. Coast of Africa Station
"	Nebus	Sir	Cornwallis Nicholl (3d)	Do

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to assure Capt Elliot the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to remain

Sir your most faithful
Hble Servt
Wm Parker

Department of State,
Washington, Feb. 19th 1844

Edmund Roach, Esq.
Charleston,
Coles County,
Illinois.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 19th ult.o, and, in reply, have to state that I have caused the proper enquiries to be instituted, in relation to your Brothers Richard R. and Lewis Roach — but as yet have been unable to procure any information, in reference to them, of a satisfactory character.

I beg leave, however, to assure you that I will endeavor to procure, for you, the information desired, and when obtained, will with great pleasure, communicate it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
your Obt. Servant.

John Forsyth.

Department of State,
Washington, July 24th 1844.

To the Hon. A Van Zandt,
Chargé d Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir

I am in receipt of your despatches to the 20th of January, by which I learn that a Secret Act, and one making an appropriation of three thousand dollars for the purpose of sending a Special Agent to Washington City to act in conjunction with you in negotiating a Treaty, for the Annexation of Texas to the United States of America, the President has been pleased to appoint A Pinckney Henderson to that Office. Gen. Henderson left this place last week, with instructions to proceed, without delay, to the City of Washington, to discharge the duties of his mission, accompanied by W. S. Miller, Esq. as Secretary to the Secret Legation. A copy of the instructions given to Gen. Henderson for the governance of both yourself and him, and also of the correspondence between the State Department and Gen. Henderson, charged with effecting the object of the Act, on the subject of Annexation, and also references to you, in conjunction with the Special Agent, to conclude and sign a treaty to this purpose, were given you by Mr. Miller, who will probably be at Washington by the time this despatch is received.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

Jno. Forsyth

Department of State.
Washington, Feb. 23. 1844.

To
Messrs. E. Pinckney, Vondenlow
and Isaac Van Zandt, Esquires,

Gentlemen,

The President having duly empowered you, under circumstances and conditions which have already been specified, to open negotiations for a Treaty of Annexation with the United States of America, you will proceed in conjunction in effecting a Treaty for the same, taking as the basis of your action the instructions given by the Secretary of State, the Hon. J. F. Austin, to our Minister at Washington in 1836 and those communicated to you respectively by myself on the 27th of January ult° and 8th of Feby Inst.

These instructions are deemed sufficiently ample for your direction, and upon mature reflection, more minute ones are deemed unnecessary. The President relies upon your intimate knowledge of the interests of this country, and the wishes of its government, to meet any point which may arise in the discussion of the subject with the authorities of the United States, and not embraced in the instructions already given as above referred to. There are two points, however, not embraced in those instructions, to which your attention will be directed:

The first is the number of States, into which the territory of Texas shall be subdivided. It is presumable that in the settlements already made there is a sufficient population to constitute one State according to the requirements of the Federal Constitution, and that the remaining territory of the Republic is sufficiently large to constitute three more at a future period. You will therefore provide in the Treaty for the ultimate creation of at least four States, and for their admission into the Union, so soon as the population of the respective territories of which they are to be composed shall be sufficient for that purpose; and in the mean time, that territorial governments shall be established and maintained as circumstances and the wants of the people residing in those districts respectively may render proper and necessary.

The second point is the disposition of the Navy of Texas. In relation to this you will provide that all the national vessels shall become the property of the United States and that its government shall pay to the builders of the vessels the price of the same agreeably to contract with a reasonable interest on the amount.

The limits of Texas being definitely set forth

you will be governed by that act in specifying its boundaries.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect,

Your Obt. Servant

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, March 25. 1844.

Captain Charles Elliot,
H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c

Sir.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Capt. Elliot did him the honor to address to him, under date of 22 inst., informing him of the request of the Government of H. B. Majesty that a warrant be issued to Commander Francis Scott of Her Majesty's Sloop "Hyacinth" about to be employed in the North American and West India Stations, and has the pleasure to enclose, herewith, the warrant requested.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Capt. Elliot the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be,

His very Obedient
and Humble Servant

Anson Jones

Department of State,
Washington, March 25. 1844

It being possible that clerical errors may, from time to time, find place in the names of the Ships or Commanders in the Warrants issued by this government under the treaty of 16th Nov. 1840, between the Republic of Texas and Great Britain for the suppression of Slave Trade &c.; this is to authorize the proper authorities in Great Britain to make the necessary correction in the names of the Commanders or Ships specified in the warrant aforesaid.

Given under my Hand, and
Seal of Office at the town
of Washington this twenty fifth
day of March A. D. 1844

Anson Jones

(Seal.)

200

Department of State,
Washington March 28th 1844.

Captain Charles Elliot
H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed hereon the 22d Inst., by Capt Elliot; H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, informing this Govt that Her Majesty was engaged in continued efforts to induce the Govt of Mexico to acknowledge the Independence of Texas, that renewed communications have taken place between the governments of Her Majesty and that of the King of the French, who had expressed his concurrence in the purposes of the Queen, and also requesting explanations on the subject of the recent mission of citizens of Texas to Washington on the Potomac, and the negotiations supposed to be in progress between Texas and the United States in reference to annexation.

The friendly interest which Her Majesty's government have on this as well as many previous occasions expressed for the welfare, prosperity and independence of Texas, has been received by the President with the liveliest satisfaction, and it is due to that friendly interest that the request made by Her Majesty's representative should be answered with frankness and sincerity.

Early in the previous summer and just before the propositions for an Armistice were received from Gen. Santa Anna, instructions were given to our Ministers abroad to inform the friendly powers, whose good offices had been invoked in settling the difficulties between this country and Mexico, that unless a satisfactory prospect of a settlement soon appeared, Texas would assume a new and entirely different attitude, and abandoning the hope of an adjustment of the existing war by their friendly aid, resort to other means for the accomplishment of their object. For a while the hope of the establishment of a satisfactory armistice was entertained, during which time, and while this hope appeared reasonable, this government omitted any change in its national policy. In this situation matters remained until the recent meeting of the Congress of the nation; soon after which time it became very apparent, the Government of Mexico were disposed to any amicable settlement upon reasonable and possible terms. The Texan Prisoners were detained in Captivity contrary to the pledge given by Santa Anna for their release, the friendly relations between Mexico and Great Britain were suddenly interrupted, by which our hopes from that quarter appeared to be disappointed, intelligence from our Commissioners beyond the Rio Grande, engaged in concluding the terms of the Armistice, was of a very unfavorable character, and the people of this country tired of unnecessarily and delay natural impatience their attention to Negotiations, thereon to which have just been unexpectedly opened, as the most certain remedy for existing evils.

Under these circumstances, the Congress of the nation were convened and assembled. This act in relation to the subject have been communicated thereto by the President, under the Seal of Secrecy. All therein has been done, therefore, in relation to this subject, has been in obedience to the requirements of their acts.

The mission of Gen. Henderson to the City of Washington is immediately connected with this subject, and shows the government of

the United States yield its assent to the assurances which the representatives of this are required to ask of it, the government of Texas will view the policy of annexation as the most proper one left it under the existing circumstances, at the present time to pursue.

In the earnest hope that this statement and explanation may be entirely satisfactory to Her Majesty's Government, the undersigned, embraces the occasion of make them renew to Capt. E. the assurances of his highest consideration and regard.

H. Elliot Jones

Department of State,
Washington, March 26th 1844

Hon. Ashbel Smith
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several despatches to this Department to date of the 29th of Jan. ult.
all of which are satisfactory.

The attention of this government being at present principally occupied with the policy of annexation to the United States, there appears to be no particular additional instructions necessary to be given you, at this moment, further than to occupy yourself in keeping up a friendly intercourse with the governments to which you are accredited, and keeping this Department regularly advised of any thing of importance which may occur.

The laws authorizing a public loan having been repealed, you will inform Mr. Bourgeois of the same, and that his contract for a loan has expired by limitation and been annulled.

The government has no knowledge of the proceedings of Mr. Castro, further than it derives from his reports of persons introduced by him under his contract for colonization, no complaint ever having been made by any of his Colonists. The system of colonizing this country by emigrants, under contracts of the character of Mr. Castro's, has not been so successful as could be have been desired, and the laws authorizing the granting of such contracts have been repealed. It is believed that nearly all the contracts with Empresarios made by the President, have already or will soon be forfeited by a non compliance on the part of the contractors with the conditions contained in said contracts, within the specified time. Two, however, have been renewed previous to the repeal of the laws referred to.

Enclosed herewith, I send you a copy of a proposed Convention which has been agreed upon by our Commissioners at Galveston. These gentlemen were to have left Matamoras early in the present month

for this place, and are now daily expected here. The terms of this agreement are by no means favorable or satisfactory to this government and appear to indicate that the Mexican government are determined not to recognize the Independence of Texas I presume the apprehension of the annexation of this country to the U. States, and the recent movements on this subject have had its influence with the authorities of Mexico in determining its present course. The President will scarcely deem it proper to send Commissioners to the City of Mexico, and indeed the time allowed them to arrive there and conclude the negotiations (1st of May next) renders the matter almost absolutely impracticable.

Enclosed, herewith, I also send you a letter just received from Capt Charles Elliot H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to this government, asking certain explanations of this government on the subject of Gen. Henderson's Mission, and the annexation of Texas to the U. States with my reply thereto.

The appropriation this year for foreign Legations, is the same as for the last, except that there is no contingent fund allowed. No change is contemplated in reference to our diplomatic representation in Europe. It is the President's wish that you should continue to occupy your present position.

Gen. J. Pinckney Henderson with Mr Van Zandt are now engaged in negotiating a treaty for the annexation of Texas to the U. States. Mr Van Zandt will keep you advised of their progress in these negotiations.

I also send you enclosed herewith, the Commissions of Thomas Snowe, Esq., as Consul for Dublin, and of William Henry Burkett, Esq, as Vice Consul for New Castle upon Tyne. of which you will make the usual disposition.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your Most Obt Servt.

A. Dixon Jones

Department of State.
Washington, March 21st 1844

Hon. A Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas
&c &c. &c

Sir

Your despatches of the 23d ult. and 5th inst, have been received, and also your private letter of the 27th ult; announcing the deceased calamity on board the Princeton, the death of the Secretaries Upshur and Gilmer and others.

Your despatches are entirely satisfactory, and the course you have pursued in the matters communicated, by your charges is fully

approved by the President. The disposition evinced by the United States government to render us justice for the wrongs committed by her Officers and citizens are very gratifying and I confidently trust will lead to a satisfactory adjustment of the complaints made to it by this government.

Your draft for twenty five hundred dollars ($2500.) on this department was recently presented through Major D. H. Locke, and paid out of the appropriation for this year. The amount is placed in his hands in Exchequer Bills subject to your direction. The whole appropriation is Four thousand five hundred dollars in Exchequer Bills. No appropriation was made for contingent expenses of Foreign Legations.

Enclosed herewith I send you a copy of a proposed Armistice which has been signed by our Commissioners at Labenas. These Gentlemen were to have left Matamoras early in the present month for this place and are now daily expected here. The terms of this agreement are by no means favorable or satisfactory to this government, and appear to indicate that the Mexican Government are determined not to recognize the independence of Texas. I presume the apprehension of the Annexation of this country to the U. States, and the recent movements on this subject has had its influence with the authorities of Mexico in determining its present course. The President will scarcely deem it proper to send Commissioners to the City of Mexico, and indeed the time allowed them to arrive there and conclude their negotiations (1st. of May next) renders the matter almost absolutely impracticable.

Enclosed, herewith, I also send you a letter just received from Capt. Charles Elliot H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to this government asking certain explanations of this government on the subject of Gen. Henderson's Mission, and the annexation of Texas to the United States, with "my reply thereto".

All the above documents are forwarded for the information of yourself and Gen Henderson, and for such use as you both may think proper to make of the same, in connexion with your negotiations for a treaty of annexation, the successful accomplishment of which has now become more desirable and necessary to the welfare of Texas than ever. And in connection with this subject the President directs me to say to you and Gen. Henderson, that if you are unable to conclude a Treaty for Annexation within the limits of the instructions already given by this Department you and he are in that case vested with discretionary powers to conclude said Treaty upon the best terms possible to be obtained, if in your good judgement those terms are admissible, and to bring your negotiations on this subject to a conclusion with all convenient despatch.

You will please keep Mr. A. Smith our Chargé to France and England advised of the progress of your negotiations.

I have the honor to remain,
with the highest respect,
Your most obedient Servt

Anson Jones

Department of State,
Washington, April 6th 1844.

For
The Hon. I Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch (No. 116) under date of the 20th ult. The despatches from this Department in answer to those from you duplicates of which were handed by Capt. Tod, were forwarded by Gen. Henderson and others, by Mr. U. S. Bonnell the first named gentleman having left here previous to the arrival of Capt Tod, and the latter starting in company with him. The President having informed me that he had addressed you a private communication by Capt Tod, and knowing no definite and conclusive action could be had by you in reference to the Treaty of Annexation until the arrival of Gen. Henderson, we did not deem it necessary that you should be furnished with, you as soon as Capt. Tod. I did not think it necessary to forward any despatches or duplicates by that gentleman. I regret the delay of Messrs Henderson and Miller (but presume it to have been in consequence of causes over which they had no control) and also the state of uncertainty and suspense in which you have been kept in consequence of the non reception of my despatches. Long before this shall Gen. Henderson with Mr. Miller will have arrived at Washington, from whom as well as from the documents they bore, you will have received such information as will no doubt satisfy you the Department had had no intention to neglect this interesting matter in which Texas and the United States are now engaged, or anything which might evince its prompt and favorable issue.

I should have written you much more at length on the occasion of the departure of Gen. Henderson, Mr. Miller and Capt Tod, but deemed it unnecessary, as the information which these gentlemen could give you, I presumed would be more satisfactory and more full than any communication which I had time to write.

The appointment of Gen. Henderson, the objects of his Mission, and the Secret act of Congress in relation to the subject of Annexation, have never "been made public in Texas" (as you appear to think is the case) by the authority of this Government, or communicated except to those, the performance of whose duties required they should have the information. Gen. Murphy was one in this situation. The various statements in newspapers and the comments of letter writers to which you allude have been wholly gratuitous and unauthorized by this Department, and although I may very much deplore the ill consequences which such publications and statements may have, they appear to be evils inseparable from the perfect freedom of our institutions. At least the Department cannot willingly be made responsible for such things. The "evils of the opposition" in the United States are full of wrath. Sometimes, and that they will "burn themselves out" in good time is very probable, and equally so, that whether my despatches reach you in due time or are delayed or not at all, you will cannot unavoidable circumstances.

My last despatches to you were of the date of the 25th Feby

and 26th ult.o the former containing the final instructions to yourself and Gen Henderson in reference to the Treaty of Annexation, the latter transmitting you a copy of the Armistice concluded at Sabinas, and of certain correspondence between this Department and Capt. C. Elliot H. B.M. Chargé d'Affaires, and also vesting yourself and Gen. Henderson with discretionary powers to conclude the Treaty for Annexation, upon the most favorable terms practicable, provided in your good judgment those terms were admissible &c. &c. Since the date of this last despatch nothing of public interest has occurred at this place, and no further instructions at present are deemed necessary.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servt.

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, April 12th 1844.

Hon. Isaac Van Zandt.
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas
&c &c. &c

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for the information of yourself and Gen. Henderson, a copy of a despatch just received at this Department from Capt. Charles Elliot, H.B.M. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires near this Government, under date the one addressed to him by me on the 25th ult.o, a copy of which has already been sent you. I have not yet replied to this communication, but so soon as the President who is now absent returns, will do so, when I will forward you a copy of the reply.

The last communication from you was of the date of March 20th I am anxiously waiting to hear of Gen. Henderson's arrival, at Washington City, and what progress has been made with the Treaty for Annexation.

I have the honor to be.
With great respect,
Your Most Obt Servt.

Anson Jones.

Washington the 15th. June 1829

Sir

Gentlemen.

I have to inform you that on the 30th ult.
and one of the per Packet. Treaty of Peace and Amity between
Regency of Algiers. Colonel Miller Smith was charged with the
under date 29th July, which unfortunately fell
into the hands and British Government
Peace to the Dey." This unfortunate fact
Treaty to the Senate of the United States, and
unexpectedly to me, of the Dey of Algiers declaring
considerably more
Europeans Engagements France, made Peace
Regency of Algiers to
more liberal to your Flags, and upon
Ratifications now established, and
Dey, and Algiers
Peace, and Algiers
to your Flag
Ratifications
Algiers
Algiers
Algiers

opening negotiations with the U. States on the subject of annexation.
This Government has been called upon, and requested by Her Majesty's Govt to renew relations to the Govt of the U. States. It was also to ascertain, and Her Majesty's Govt was informed that an agent, Genl Henderson, had been sent to Washington only to negotiate upon the subject of annexation; but the particulars were not rendered. Since this occurrence, I had an interview with the first Minister, and I do not think that the British Government is friendly disposed on the subject of peace between Texas & Mexico.

It is respectfully hoped that the Govt of the U. States will not sanction the pledges given by Genl Henderson. This would not be observed. If you will have found yourself in a most awkward dilemma. What I assure you such pledges, when they were given upon the supposition I can not believe this unless the U. States determine to render herself to the uncertainty, & chances of annexation, contingent upon the various political influences, which might intervene to the effectuation of the object, and subject her to the injurious and annoying actions of Mexico, instigated by the adhesion of Texas to the U. States. It is proper on the part of this Government to be guarded against consequences, which it has just cause, by these intimations to apprehend be selfish or otherwise; and indeed I cannot conceive of proper terms, in which to characterize such conduct, and policy in any official shape. It would be unwise to trifle with any thing, which could be made out of Texas, by the U. States, they were prepared and willing to receive the advantage, and if that could not be done; they either determined to preserve visibility on account of Texas, but leave it to the consequences which might possibly result to her, from the course which her generosity and credulity might induce her to pursue. What the consequences of annexation to Texas would be, I pretend not to say, but I am sure they would be disastrous. Fortunately this is not an alternative.

You have now all the grounds before you, and I hope you will speedily receive and correctly for our safety. It is a pitiable reflection to the 19th Century that Statesmen should be trading about the manner in which two millions of human beings should be held in slavery by the creation and consent of sections for centuries, while they pretend to be anxious to forge and bind chains upon eight Millions of people who never dreamed that the bonds of slavery be increased, with design, towards her through the medium to the very bosom of the Republic of Texas, and from whence they may be plotting to destroy the Republic of the U. States. They might not have the opportunity, by degrading to slavery a portion of the Republic of Texas, but leave it to the consequences which might result to her generosity and credulity

to insure the liberty and well being of their country. This is now our attitude, and every honest man in Texas, will justify and approve that policy which will place us in a situation where our liberties are secured, whether it be by annexation or the establishment of our independence. France and England will act effectively, if we do not permit ourselves to be trifled with, and duped by the U. States. But of this subject, as your situation may soon call your attention, you will be the best judge. A diplomatic Agent may eat and sleep enough for health, and may drink gracefully with the Diplomatic Agents of other countries, provided, he can induce them to take two glasses to his one. Men are found to be thought knowing, as well as wise, and when listened to with attention, frequently impart knowledge; at a wine table, which they would not dream of in the forenoons of the day You can instruct yourself much, by the course intimated.

This letter does not cancel former instructions from the Department, but is designed to meet emergencies which may arise, or remedy those which have already arisen.

Having awaited the arrival of your despatches, and then not being time to forward them, and send a reply from the State Department, I have deemed it proper, to write to you directly by the return boat, so that you may be ready, in the event of necessity, to take such action as our situation may require, and be prepared for contingencies.

I have the honor to be
Your Obt. Servant
(Wm. S. Murston)

Washington City April 29th 1844.

To
Hon. Isaac Van Zandt
& Genl. J. P. Henderson

Gentlemen,

Last night I received the Treaty by Express, and the despatches accompanying it. They were all perused with intense solicitude. I read the note of Mr. Van Zandt to Mr. Upshur, dated January last, and the reply of Mr. Calhoun to that note. It does not embrace the guarantees fully as to us contemplated. If annexation should fail for a want of action on the part of the U. S. we are without any security against the consequences which may result to Texas, in consequence of opening negotiations upon the subject of annexation. Their obligations continue during the pendency of the negotiation. If negotiation fails, our file is uncovered, the enemy may change through our ranks, and we have no reserve to march upon to our rescue. It seems to me that after the arrival of Genl Henderson, a direct application should have been made to the Govt. of the U. S. in accordance with the agreement between the Secretary of State and Genl. Murphy, their fully accredited Agent. Whether this has not been done, I will enquire by the

must march forward with decisive steps

The Treaty is silent in this respect, that Texas is to become a territory of the U. S. if annexed. It cannot be ascertained that we have the ratio of population required to entitle us to be represented in the Congress of the U. S. as a State. We have no Constitution to present to the Govt of the U. States in conformity with the Federal Constitution. And I would be extremely sorry if we have to become a part of the U. S. that the sacred principles of that instrument should ever be perverted to expediency. For I maintain that great principles are always endangered of subversion from that licentious and profligate political pleas. Statesmen will never call it to their aid. Politicians and Demagogues will always carp upon it.

I have felt and yet feel great solicitude for our fate. The crisis to Texas is everything. To the U. S. it is worth its Union. My toil has constantly been for the freedom and happiness of mankind, and if we are annexed, I shall hope we have accomplished much, but if from any cause we should be rejected, we must redouble our energies, and the accompanying duplicate will express to you decisively what my purposes are. Texas can become Sovereign and independent, founded upon her own incalculable advantages of situation, and sustained by European influences without the slightest compromittal to her nationality. If the present measure of Annexation should fail entirely, and we are to be thrown back upon our own resources, fix your eye steadily on the salvation of Texas, and pursue the course which I have indicated. I again declare to you that every day which passes only convinces me more clearly that it is the last effort at Annexation that Texas will ever make, nor do I believe that any solicitation or guarantee from the U. S. would at any future day induce her to consent to the measure.

The most careful attention will be rendered to the armament projected by the Govt of the U. S. and direct communication maintained with the Representatives, Genl Murphy, with whom I am highly satisfied. This Govt will be as careful not to permit the slightest ground to produce alarm, or call in requisition their force, as though it had to rely upon its own resources to repel an invading enemy.

It is possible that the publications respecting the armistice may have produced some effect in Washington: Therefore, it is fit that you should understand the subject explicitly.

In the instructions to our Commissioners they were assured that no agreement would have a binding effect until it was referred to the President, and had his approval. That approval never has been given to it. Nor has any action been taken in conformity with its stipulations. One reason was all sufficient to cause its rejection. Referring to Texas as a Department of Mexico, precludes all possibility of any official transactions under it.

The Commissioners were excusable, because by signing it they obtained a safe conveyance out of the country, which might not have been the case if they had refused their assent to the conditions. They were both well acquainted with Mexican faith and Mexican perfidy, and would have been unwise to place any confidence in their pledges, when interest might have induced their violation.

This despatch is written because several days would elapse before an express could reach Washington and return. It would at least delay communication a fortnight. Therefore as the business is important I do not care about official formality, the substance is what I am now after, and for that reason I write.

I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, Your very obt Servt

Sam Houston.

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Department of State,
Washington, May 2d 1844.

To The
Hon. Isaac Van Zandt
and
The Hon. J. Pinckney Henderson
Ministers of Texas to the U.S.
&c. &c. &c.
Washington

Gentlemen,

The "Armistice" so called, signed by Commissioners of this government and those of Mexico, having been published, it has been thought expedient to furnish you with the enclosed documents, in order that you may be better enabled to meet and obviate any difficulties which might be thrown in the way of a ratification of the Treaty lately concluded by you, in consequence of such publication. In my despatch of the 25th of March enclosing you a copy of the proposed Armistice I explained "that it was only understood as a proposal by our Commissioners, and that the President had not thought proper to accede to it." It was promptly rejected.

By the enclosed copies of instructions given to our Commissioners, you will perceive they had in fact no authority to agree to any stipulation acknowledging the sovereignty of Mexico, or that Texas was to be received as a Department of that Country. On the contrary her entire and absolute independence, was to be in no manner affected by any arrangement which our Commissioners had power to make.

The enclosed copy of the Draft of an Armistice which with the exception of a single point, was agreed upon by the Commissioners of the two countries, and the conclusion of which was prevented in consequence of the steps taken by the United States in relation to annexation, will give you all the further information necessary to place the subject in its proper light before the Govt of the United States.

I have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
With the highest respect,
Your Obt. Servt
Anson Jones.

City of Houston, May 10th 1841

Messrs I Van Zandt
and
J. Pinckney Henderson
&c. &c &c.

Gentlemen,

I had contemplated the arrival of Dr. Jones here before this time, but he has written to me that he was quite indisposed, and not able to come.

This point being more convenient than any other in Texas for the conducting of a correspondence abroad, I have preferred it, until our matters have assumed some definite shape, and the question of annexation decided. By this time I presume it is ascertained what will be the result.

The U. S. Steam vessel Poinsett touched at Galveston on its way to Vera Cruz, and through Genl. Murphy I received some unofficial intelligence. Rumor says that the object of Mr. Thompson's visit to Mexico, is to settle definitively the boundary line between the two countries, and that the U. S. is about to acquire a large portion of the Californias, and settle the boundary of Texas to suit themselves.

I learn unofficially from Corpus Christi, by rumor, that some 8 or 10 Mexican Soldiers have been Killed at that place, who came in for the purpose of suppressing smuggling into Mexico, from that point. Thus you see our people must be doing some little mischief. We must always enjoy some agreeable excitement, or things will not go very well.

You will find that the Secy of State has addressed a despatch to the Legation at Washington, touching the subject of the Armistice, which I took the liberty of opening, and find with pleasure that it contains the intelligence that was proper for you to have at this time.

I did not deem it necessary to take any action upon the agreements signed by our Comrs further, than to reject it silently. I suppose that Santa Anna would calculate, as a matter of course, that some action would take place under it, and consequently, that we would gain time by silence. You will perceive from the instructions given to our Comrs, that I had never changed my principles or opinions in relation to Texas, since 1836. I then made the first suggestion in relation to its boundary as an Independency, that ever had been made, and for your information I transmit to you a paper, containing a letter of mine on the subject to Genl Rusk, then Secy of War, after the Battle of San Jacinto, which if you should think proper, as it might have some influence in settling the public mind in relation to some points embraced in it, you can have republished. Had the advice which it contains been carried out, another blow would never have been struck, or a gun fired by the enemy in Texas.

I take the liberty of enclosing to you a copy of a letter addressed to Genl Murphy some days since. It was private, and when I commenced it, I had no expectation of making more than an ordinary friendly note. The heat leaving before I was aware of it, induced me to extend it to the capacity of a letter of some length; and I thought it possible that he might upon reflection, forward it to his Govt. It contains some speculations which might have more or less influence on the subject of Annexation. The Statesmen of the United States

doubtless have viewed the subject in all its bearings, and will not derive any light from suggestions of mine. I desire to keep you advised of every thing, no matter how unimportant it may seem, generally

If further negotiations have to take place with the Govt. of the U. S., from the manifest condition of our affairs, it will be proper to transfer them to Texas. The reason will be manifest in our want of funds to support our agents abroad.

Since I have had time to reflect upon the provisions of the Treaty, I begin to entertain some apprehension that our Senate may not be disposed to ratify it. It strikes me, that the conditions are not quite liberal to Texas. I do not allude to that part of the Treaty that would admit us as a Territory, for I am satisfied that we cannot go into the Union on any other terms agreeably to the Federal Constitution of the United States.

The assumption of our debts by the U. S. is a very trifling item, and as the liabilities were mostly incurred on the principle of equivalents, the whole debt will not amount to 5 Millions. All our 10 per cent bonds, as well as I am advised were issued at 6 for 1. I think the principle of equivalents was established in the early part of 1839, and the depreciation was pretty rapid, until the close of Lamars Admn., when Red backs were issued at 8 for 1. Thus you will perceive that the U. S., would not in equity be bound to redeem the liabilities of Texas at a higher rate than what they were issued. This, will very much reduce the seeming amount of debt owing by Texas, and the dates of the several issues as well as the equivalents, can be ascertained with great accuracy. These are suggestions which I have not made to the public, nor do I intend that they shall be; so you will perceive that the U. S. will realize every thing from the Treaty, while Texas will derive very little. To day I expect to go to Galveston, and perhaps may remain there until the arrival of the Natchez I will have constant care to our affairs until they are wound up. I will take care that you have some funds forwarded forthwith, and keep you with all information that may be of importance to you in conduct of our affairs. Keep the Govt. here advised by every mail of all passing events. Always sleep with one eye open. Do the best you can.

I have the honor to be
Your obt. Servt.

D. Smith Burnet

City of Houston, May 17th 1841.

To The
Hon. Isaac Van Zandt
and
The Hon. J. P. Henderson

Gentlemen,

Intelligence which your late communications brought to me seemed adverse to the calculations which were made when Genl Henderson was accredited to the U. S. If truly that Govt is not disposed to consummate

the filan of annexation, it would seem useless for him longer to remain at the Court of Washington. Whatever the desires of this Govt or the people are, or might have been in relation to annexation, I am satisfied that they are not ambitious at this time, nor will ever be again to be seen in the attitude of a bone of contention, to be worried or gnawed by the influence of conflicting politicians. The views of the Executive of this country, as well as its citizens, were fairly presented in a willingness to become annexed to the U. S. And though the advantages presented to the U. S. were incalculably greater than those resulting to Texas, she was willing to stand the hazard of the adventure.

The Statesmen of that country appear to be united in opinions adverse to our admission into the Union of the North. We must therefore regard ourselves as a nation to remain forever separate. It would be unpleasant for us to enter into a community as a member where we should be regarded ungraciously by either of the political parties. Texas alone can well be sustained, and no matter what sincere desire we may have entertained for a connection with that Govt. and the affectionate enthusiam that has existed in this towards it, we will be compelled to reconcile ourselves to our present condition, or to assume such attitude towards other countries, as will certainly look to our Independence. This can be accomplished if the U. S. will carry out the pledges which they have already given. The compromitted of our national honor I cannot apprehend, nor would I entertain any proposition which could be adverse to our character as an Independent Nation; but Texas can now command interests which will require no such sacrifice.

We must act !! Your Govt. will be advised by the former communications from this Govt, and act in accordance with them. It would seem from the complexion of matters at Washington, that Genl Hendersons remaining there longer would be unnecessary. As indicated in my last communication, negotiations can be very well conducted at this Govt. Not designing to cast any reflections upon the representatives of this Govt. at Washington in whom the Executive has the highest confidence. Moments of leisure could be employed here, and even hours and days commanded, which is not permitted when urgent despatches arrive. The locality of our seat of Govt is such, that the Executive has had to substitute himself in correspondence for the Secy of State, and dispense with the services of that valuable Officer, for the sake of dispatch. To morrow I intend to leave here for the seat of Govt.

Genl Hendersons will, previous to leaving Washington City, accompany with Mr Van Zandt who will remain at that Court, wait upon the Executive, Mr Tyler, and assure him that this govt relying upon the pledges given by that Govt will confidently expect that no molestation to Texas by Mexico will be permitted, or the aids already ordered withdrawn, without the consent of this Govt. The measure of annexation having been taken up at the instance of the U. S, ought to secure Texas and fortify her by the U. S against all inconveniences arising from having opened negotiation upon that subject. The Treaty having been signed and submitted to the Senate is all that can be performed on the part of Texas. Further solicitation on her part would present her as an object of commiseration to the civilized world. If the embarassments of our condition have presented us in a humiliating posture, and we have to brook mortification it furnishes no excuse to us for voluntary degradation. Therefore it is that my purpose is

fixed in relation to the subject of which I have treated. The desire of the people of Texas, with my love of repose -(this far dare selfish) had determined me in favor of annexation. My judgment thought rendered subservient to their inclinations and, my own, has never fully satisfied the course adopted. Yet in all good faith I have lent and afforded every aid to its consummation.

I have the honor to be
Gentlemen,
Your most Obt. Servt

Wm. Wm. Hall Ston.

Department of State.
Washington, June 10th 1844.

Capt. Charles Elliot.
Chargé d'Affaires of H. B. Majesty
&c &c &c

Sir,

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Note, addressed to him by Capt. Elliot, under date of 1st ult., requesting certain Warrants, under the provisions of the treaty of 16 November 1840, between the Republic of Texas and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, and to enclose, herewith, Warrants as requested for the following Officers, employed in Her Majesty's services, to wit:

H. M. S. Gorgon	Captain	C. Mitchell	H Coast of Africa
" " " Favorite	Commander	J. H. B Bristow	Do
" " " Growler	"	C. H. M Buckle	Do
" " " Ardent	"	John Russel (B)	Do
" " " Prometheus	Lieut.	H. M. I G. Parker	Do

The undersigned avails himself of this occasion to renew to Capt. Elliot the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to remain

His most faithful
and Obt Servant,

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, May 24th 1844

Gen. James Hamilton,

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date of 8th ult., in which you request to be furnished with copies of certain correspondence of Hon. Ashbel Smith, Chargé d'Affaires &c. with this Dep't, and to enclose, herewith, the copies desired.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Yr. Obt. Servant.
Edwd. Forbes

Department of State,
Washington, July 23d 1844

To the Hon. A. Van Zandt,
Chargé d'Affaires of the Republic of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your several despatches to the 18th of June ult.

In consequence of the absence of the President and a pressure of business upon the Dept., Mr. Wright cannot this time very briefly.

In a private letter which I received from His Excellency, yesterday, he says; "I enclose you a letter from Mr Van Zandt, in which he announces having sent his resignation to you. You will accept the resignation in the most courteous terms, and express to him the confidence of the Executive in his patriotism and integrity" &c. In accepting the tender of your resignation, allow me to add to the expression of the President the assurance that the Department has every reason to be satisfied with your conduct as Chargé &c. Affairs, at Washington, and with the very able, zealous, and faithful manner, in which you have discharged the arduous duties which have from time to time been devolved on you. The interests of the country have been well sustained by you, and I sincerely hope you may live to enjoy the approbation and the highest rewards. I trust that circumstances have rendered your resignation necessary, but am well aware, that the consideration is not sufficient to satisfy and justify your course

neglecting your private affairs.

Enclosed I send you your leave of absence to be presented to the Secretary of State of the U. S. whenever you are ready to leave. It is not deemed necessary that you should remain at your post to await a call of the U S Congress, nor is it the wish of the Govt that you should stay even if a special session should be determined on.

It is my desire that the matter of compensations to Texas by the U. S. for the goods taken from our Collector at Brazos's landing, and the arms &c. taken from Col Snively command, should be pressed upon the consideration of the U S Government.

On leaving you will place the Archives of your location in the hands of Mr. Raymond, who will act in the capacity of Chargé until an appointment is made of a Successor

Enclosed I send for your information, copies of two letters lately received, one from Gen. Murphy, Chargé d affaires of the U. S. the other from Gen. Adrian Woll, announcing to Texas a resumption of hostilities on the part of Gen Santa Anna. The complaint set up by Gen. Santa Anna that Texas had acted perfidiously in not sending Commissioners to Mexico agreeably to the terms of an Armistice proposed at Labinas by the Commissioners who were sent there, without any just foundation in fact, as it was one of the expressed and agreed conditions upon which these Commissioners were sent that any agreement, which might be made by them should not be of any force unless confirmed by the Supreme Govt of Mexico on the one part, and Texas on the other. This Government immediately on the receipt, rejected this proposed Armistice, information of which was informally given to Capt Elliot, the medium of communication between us and Mexico. On the other hand, the Supreme Govt of Mexico failed to give us notice that she had approved the acts of her Commissioners. So that both by the Act of rejection on the part of this Govt, and the omission on the part of Mexico to notify Texas that she had approved and confirmed the Armistice the same was void and utterly null.

The true cause of this renewal of hostilities, I presume, to be the negotiations between the U. States and Texas for annexation.

I have the honor to be,
With the highest respect,
Your Obt. servt

Anson Jones

Department of State,
Washington, July 14th 1844

Hon: Ashbel Smith,
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir;

My last despatch to you was under date of the 26th March last. Since then I have had the pleasure of receiving your several communications to the 2d June ultº

The views you have expressed in your conversation with Lord Aberdeen, as detailed in your letter of the 2d June are approved by the Department.

The Treaty for the annexation of Texas to the U. States, having been rejected, the attention of the Government is again turned to the subject of our relations with Mexico. The absence of the President at this time, prevents me from giving you his views, in detail, at the present moment, on this matter. The intelligences of the British and French Governments will not fail to make them perceive the importance of an early and decisive action on their part, in reference to a settlement of the difficulties between this country and Mexico, and the establishment of our unconditional independence, through their influence.

You will bring the matter, at once, to the consideration of both Cabinets, and ascertain what offers (if any) they are disposed to make, based upon an assurance from Texas, that she will maintain her national unity, and upon an advantageous reciprocal Commercial arrangement between Texas and either or both of those countries. Should England or France, rivalry or in concert, be disposed to enter into any negotiations, on this subject, it is the wish of the Government to be informed of it, through you, as early as possible, and that their agents here should be instructed to enter, at once, upon those negotiations, with full powers to conclude the same.

You will also ascertain the substance of the correspondence which has taken place between France and England, on the subject of Texas, and communicate the same to this Department, with as little delay as practicable.

Enclosed, herewith, I send you a copy of a letter from Gen. Murphy, Ch. d'Affaires, giving some information lately received by him from Mexico. I also enclose, you the copy of a letter addressed to the President by Gen. Adrian Woll, announcing the renewal of hostilities, on the part of Mexico. The complaint set up by Gen. Woll that Texas has acted perfidiously, in not deciding Commissioners to Mexico, according to the terms of an Armistice, proposed &c., before the Commissioners, who were sent there, is without

any just foundation in fact, & all accounts of the expenditure and agreed conditions upon which those Commissioners were sent that any agreement, which might be made by them, should not be of any force, unless confirmed by the Supreme Govt. of Mexico, on the one part, and Texas, on the other. Their Government immediately, on its receipt, rejected this proposed Convention, information of which was given to Genl. Filisola, the medium of communication between Texas & Mexico. On the other hand, the Supreme Govt. of Mexico failed to give us notice that she had approved the acts of her Commissioners, & that, both by the act of rejection on the part of their Govt. and the consequent on the part of Mexico, to notify Texas that she had approved & confirmed the Convention, the same was considered entirely void.

It is scarcely possible for Mexico to invade this country, and it is more than probable, that this, exhausted, on her part, is ready, to give color to her pretended title to Texas, for the purpose of making better terms for herself, in any arrangement she may place disposed to make for its final relinquishment.

The condition of the country is at this time, highly prosperous; the resources, now being collected and distributed, entirely in gold and silver; the product every year increasing in abundance, and the people are fully prepared, and willing, to meet the issues of peace or war, as destiny and the honor, safety, and welfare of the nation may determine or require.

I have the honor to remain,
with the highest respect,
Your Most Obt Servt

Wm. H. Wharton

Department of State
Washington, Feby 20th 1838

R. M. Waring, Esq
Galveston

Sir.

I have the honor to enclose you, herewith, the letter for Mr. L. H. Pate (as promised) in reference to the appointment of your friend, Mr. George Teagle, as Texian Consul for the Port of Liverpool.

I am Sir,
with the highest respect,
Your Most Obt Servt

Wm. H. Wharton

Department of State,
Washington July 11th 1844

A. H. Hate, Esq.
Consul General of Texas &c &c.
London.

Sir

Mr. R. M. Hanway, a respectable merchant, residing at Galveston, having informed the Department that Mr. Ogden, our Consul for Liverpool, had removed to Bristol, has requested the appointment, in his place, for Mr. George Searle, merchant of that city, for whose "integrity, capability, and high standing", Mr. Hanway vouches.

The President is willing to accede to the request of Mr. Hanway, if he can do so with propriety, and I have to request, that in the event Mr. Ogden has permanently located himself at Bristol, that you will enquire, in relation to Mr. Searle, and should you be satisfied he would be a suitable person to appoint him, render your authority, as Consul for Liverpool. His Commission will be forwarded, in due time.

I have the honor to be,
with the highest respect,
Your Obt Servt

Anson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington July 11th 1844.

To The Hon Wm Kenny Daingerfield,
Chargé d Affaires of Texas,
&c. &c. &c

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the several despatches sent by you to the Department; the last by the Caroline, under date of the 20th April last, and by Mr Bourgeois of the 25th ult together with the treaty, which you have negotiated with the Hanseatic Cities of Hamburg, Lubeck, and Bremen, all of which are highly satisfactory to the Department.

In accordance with your request, leave of absence is accorded you for six months to return to Texas and look after your private affairs. It is very desirable that the treaty with Belgium should be concluded before you leave, and if there should be an immediate prospect of the accomplishment of this object, such time as may be requisite to effect it, you can have and return

an impression upon the Indians.

I have the honor to be
with the highest respect,
Your Most Obt Servt

Gordon Granger

Department of Texas,
Headquarters, Regular Army
Troops
Galveston, Texas
June 19th 1865

General Orders
No. 3

The Constitution and laws are over the United States and paramount State authority throughout Texas, which authority will be maintained by the military forces of the United States, so long as may be necessary. All persons hereby are warned against encouraging any hostility to the United States, or any forcible resistance to its authority. All persons hereby are enjoined to remain quietly at their homes, and pursue their ordinary occupations, and abstain from participation in politics, and from all political discussions, except by the qualified voters, at the polls, when they may exercise the rights of citizens, under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

All persons who have been absent from their homes in the military service of the United States, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, are hereby permitted to return to their homes, and resume the pursuits of peace, and will be protected in their rights of persons and property, so long as they shall faithfully obey the laws in existence at the time of their return, and refrain from aiding or countenancing those in hostility to the United States Government.

All officers and soldiers of the United States are required to recognize and treat as citizens all persons who submit to the authority hereby established, and to abstain from all interference with the constituted authorities of the State, so long as they themselves are not disturbed in the lawful performance of their official duties.

All persons who have been engaged in the military service of the United States, and who have been honorably discharged therefrom, are hereby permitted to return to their homes, and resume the pursuits of peace, and will be protected in their rights of persons and property, so long as they shall faithfully obey the laws in existence at the time of their return, and refrain from aiding or countenancing those in hostility to the United States Government.

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All officers and soldiers of the United States are required to recognize and treat as citizens all persons who submit to the authority hereby established, and to abstain from all interference with the constituted authorities of the State, so long as they themselves are not disturbed in the lawful performance of their official duties.

your charge with the respective Consuls General for England and France, or with either of them, as you may deem most advisable.

In relation to the subjects of communication to the United States and the mediation of friendly powers between Texas and Mexico, I have only to repeat what I said in substance, communicated to you in a former despatch, that should either England or France separately, or both powers conjointly, be disposed to make any offers to guarantee to Texas a treaty of commencement peace and cessation of hostilities from further molestation by Mexico, or an acknowledgment of our separate independence by that power, based upon assurances from this government of maintaining that separate independence, and upon reciprocal commercial privileges and advantages, it is the wish of this government that their representatives here should be instructed, at the earliest day possible, on this subject, and fully empowered to conclude the necessary arrangements for carrying these purposes into immediate effect. It is the desire of the President, that all future negotiations connected with the subjects above referred to, should be conducted at the seat of government of Texas.

Enclosed, herewith, I transmit copies of the replies of the President and Secretary of War to the communication from Gen! Woll of the 19th ultimo last

I have the honor to be
very respectfully
Your Obt servt

Anson Jones

Department of State,
Washington August 5th 1844

Hon. Charles A Raymond,
Acting Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c
Washington D.C.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose, herewith, for your information, copies of the replies of the President and Secretary of War & Marine, to the communication from Gen. Adrian Woll, of the 19th ultimo last, which you will be at liberty to communicate (should you deem it proper to do so) to the Secretary of State of the United States.

I have the honor to be
with great respect,
Yr Obt servt

Anson Jones.

Department of State.
Washington, August 6th 1844.

To the Hon.
Tilghman A. Howard,
Chargé d'Affaires of the U. S.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to transmit, herewith, to Gen. Howard Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, near this Government, the copy of a communication from the Hon. G. W. Hill, of this date, with accompanying documents A & B, containing the information that Mexico is about to commence active hostilities against this country.

The undersigned is aware that Gen. Howard has already been informed of the efforts making by Gen. Santa Anna to raise funds in Mexico, and an army of thirty thousand men, for the subjugation of Texas, and that troops in considerable numbers have already been moved towards our South western frontier, under the command of Gen. Canalizo of the Mexican Army, an officer appointed to carry this object into effect.

The information now in possession of this Government, leads the undersigned to the conclusion, that Mexico intends either to renew a system of predatory warfare against Texas, or else to make a formidable attempt for its conquest; and that whichever alternative she may have concluded to adopt, she has been induced to her course by the negotiations pending between Texas and the United States on the subject of Annexation.

In view of these facts, and adverting to the assurances given to this government by Gen. Murphy, Chargé d'Affaires of the U. S. on the 14th of Feb., and by Mr. Calhoun, Secretary of State, on the 11th of April last, the undersigned, by direction of his Excellency the President, has the honor to request that Gen. Howard will as early as convenient take the necessary steps to cause this to be carried into effect these assurances, and to extend to Texas the aid which the present emergency requires.

The undersigned embraces, with great pleasure, this occasion to present to Gen. Howard the assurances of his distinguished consideration and regard.

Anson Jones.

Department of State
Washington Sept 6th 1842

H. Conl Raymond Esq:
Actg Chargé d'Affaires of Texas

Sir,

Information has just been received, through Col J. C. Mrs, commanding on our South Western frontier, that Mexico is actually about to initiate a hostile movement upon this country. Enclosed, herewith, I send you the copy of a letter from the Hon. G. W. Hill, Secretary of War to Maine, addressed on today to this Department, with the accompanying documents mentioned. I refer to which you more fully, in profession of the particulars in relation to the immediate expected movements of the enemy.

Information received from the City of Mexico through the Agent of the United States Government there, has made known the fact that Gen. Santa Anna is engaged in raising funds and recruiting an Army for the avowed purpose of attempting to subjugate Texas and that in pursuance of his design, he has already detached a number of troops from the City of Mexico and is concentrating them and other forces upon the Rio Grande.

The fact that the negotiations pending between Texas and Mexico at Labaca in Feb. last were suddenly interrupted upon the receipt of the intelligence in Mexico that a proposition for the annexation of Texas to the United States had been submitted by the latter country, and that subsequently the information of the conclusion of the treaty had given great umbrage to the Mexican Govt is seen in connexion with the letter of Gen. Wall herewith, to indicate that these movements of the enemy have been caused by pending negotiations between the United States and Texas on the subject, above referred to.

I have consequently called this day upon Gen Murrah, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, requesting him to take early action upon the assurances, given to this Govt by Gen. Murphy, and by Mr. Cathcart, and that the promised aid might be rendered to Texas by his Government.

Enclosed, herewith, is a copy of his reply to my communication by which you will perceive that Gen Murrah thinks it necessary to refer the whole matter back to his government for instruction, and to await instructions from the City of Washington. This delay has given great dissatisfaction to the President.

It was his impression that he should, at any time, in case of threatened danger to Texas, command the aid of the military and naval force of the United States in the Gulf, and upon our frontier. This was expected to be rendered in case of emergency, before the Government even could hear of the delay of an appeal to the Government at Washington.

It is the wish of the President, therefore, that you should immediately make known to the President of the Republic of Texas, during the pendency of negotiations for annexation, and his

conviction of the importance to the success of that measure of immediate action on the part of the U. States government in the employment of their land forces on our frontier in preventing the threatened injury to Texas; and of such other means as may be deemed advisable and proper for the same object.

This Government trusts that the action of the United States, in reference to this subject, will be prompt and efficient, a course which you will urge upon them by every consideration in your power to offer.

Gen. Howard despatches an express to-morrow to Gen Taylor at Fort Jesup, by whom I shall send you this communication.

Should not the required aid be rendered by the United States, it is probable you will be instructed to treat of the annexation of Texas to the U. States, nor can we wait beyond a reasonable time for their determination to be made known.

I have the honor to remain,
Very respectfully,
Your Ob.t Serv.t,
Jnson Jones.

Department of State,
Washington, Sept.r 21st 1844

Captain Charles Elliot.
H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires
&c &c &c

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the communication addressed to him by Capt. Elliot, H. B. Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, &c. &c., under date of July 31st 1844, requesting that warrants, to be issued to certain Officers employed in the Majesty's naval service, constituting them to act, under the provisions of the Treaty between the Republic of Texas and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African Slave Trade; and to include, herewith, warrants addressed, by the Commander of the Squadron, to each, in the service of Her Majesty, to wit:

H. B. M. Brig	Pirate	Brazil Station
H. B. M.	Hasty	Coast of Africa Station
H. B. M. Brig	Pelican	Coast of Africa
H. B. M. Brig	Pilades	Coast of Africa

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Capt. Elliot the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to remain — Your Most Obedient Servant
Jnson Jones,

Department of State
Washington, Oct. 21 1829

Col. James Hall,
Chairman of the Executive of Kentucky,
&c &c

Sir.

I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 9th instant, addressed to the President of the United States, and those of the 5th & 6th of the same month, which were communicated to me by the Secretary of War, at the request of the President, together with a copy of the resolutions of the General Assembly of Kentucky, relative to the Cumberland road, and the Maysville & Lexington road, which were referred to this Department for consideration.

The subject of these resolutions, is one of great importance, and has been considered with the deepest interest by the Executive. Under the first head, a distinction is taken between the right to make roads & canals, for the purpose of transporting the mail, and the right to make them for military purposes. The power to establish post roads, is expressly given to Congress, by the Constitution, and the right to make them, as a means necessary to the execution of that power, is conceded by all. The power to make military roads, is also expressly given, and is equally unquestionable. The only question which can arise, is as to the extent of the power, and the constitutional mode of exercising it. The Executive has always considered the power to make military roads, as including the power to make them within the States, as well as in the Territories. The Secretary of War, in his letter to the Governor of Kentucky, of the 5th instant, has stated the principles which govern the Executive in the application of this power, and the reasons which induce it to withhold its assent to the proposition of the Legislature of Kentucky, to appropriate the fund derived from the sale of the Maysville & Lexington road, to the completion of the Cumberland road. The Executive has no disposition to withhold its assent from any constitutional measure, which may be deemed necessary to the completion of the Cumberland road, or any other road, which may be considered as a national object. But it is not prepared to say, that the fund derived from the sale of the Maysville & Lexington road, is applicable to the completion of the Cumberland road. The Maysville & Lexington road, was made by the United States, under the 6th section of the act of the 30th April 1824, providing for the "Preservation & completion of the Cumberland road." By the 3d section of that act, the consent of the State of Kentucky was given, "that the jurisdiction of the same, shall be ceded to the United States, for the purpose of making the road aforesaid, and that the jurisdiction shall continue in the United States, for the purpose of preserving the road, and the bridges thereon, and for the punishment of offences committed within the limits of the State, after the jurisdiction shall be ceded as aforesaid, by any person or persons, other than citizens of the State." The 4th section of the act, appropriates the sum of $150,000 "to be laid out on the road, and expended under the direction of the President of the United States, in conformity to the conditions of the act, in such manner as he may deem most conducive to the interests of the United States." The Maysville & Lexington road, was made under the authority of the United States, and with the consent of the State of Kentucky, given in conformity to the provisions of the act of the 30th April 1824. The fund derived from the sale of that road, is therefore the property of the United States, and is applicable to such objects as Congress may think proper to direct. The Executive has no power to appropriate it to any object, without the authority of Congress. The Secretary of War, in his letter to the Governor of Kentucky, of the 5th instant, has stated the reasons which induce the Executive to withhold its assent to the proposition of the Legislature of Kentucky, to appropriate the fund derived from the sale of the Maysville & Lexington road, to the completion of the Cumberland road. The Executive has no disposition to withhold its assent from any constitutional measure, which may be deemed necessary to the completion of the Cumberland road, or any other road, which may be considered as a national object. But it is not prepared to say, that the fund derived from the sale of the Maysville & Lexington road, is applicable to the completion of the Cumberland road. The Maysville & Lexington road, was made by the United States, under the 6th section of the act of the 30th April 1824, providing for the "Preservation & completion of the Cumberland road." By the 3d section of that act, the consent of the State of Kentucky was given, "that the jurisdiction of the same, shall be ceded to the United States, for the purpose of making the road aforesaid, and that the jurisdiction shall continue in the United States, for the purpose of preserving the road, and the bridges thereon, and for the punishment of offences committed within the limits of the State, after the jurisdiction shall be ceded as aforesaid, by any person or persons, other than citizens of the State." The 4th section of the act, appropriates the sum of $150,000 "to be laid out on the road, and expended under the direction of the President of the United States, in conformity to the conditions of the act, in such manner as he may deem most conducive to the interests of the United States."

The President and Commissioners have determined upon the Indian Council at Prairie du Chien. The Secretary of War will communicate to you more at large the objects of this Council, which are other than hostile. The Commissioners appointed on the part of the United States, will be instructed to avoid every thing which may lead to hostility, and to give the Indians full assurance of the friendly disposition of the United States. Should, however, any hostile disposition be manifested by the Indians, they will be met with firmness, and the power of the United States will be exerted to punish them for their aggressions, and to give full protection to the persons and property of our citizens.

I have the honor to be very respectfully your ob. servt.

Peter Porter

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 20th 1820

Hon. Charles N. Hammond,
Acting Chargé d'Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the Hon. James Kelly has been appointed Chargé d'Affaires of this Government to the U. States. It is practicable that Mr. Kelly may reach Washington about the first of December next, when he will enter upon the duties of his Office.

I am Sir
Your obedient humble servant
Henry Clay

Department of State,
Washington, Oct. 20th 1820

Hon. Mr. Kennett
Chargé d'Affaires of Genoa
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The President has been pleased to appoint you Chargé d'Affaires of this Republick to this Country, during the absence, necessarily, of Mr. Graham, and to direct that the Archives of the Legation be delivered to you on your arrival here. And the Exequatur of Mr. Kelly as Consul at Genoa, will be withheld, until the Archives shall have been delivered to you, by Mr. Graham, or by his order.

I am Sir
Your obedient humble servant
Henry Clay

[illegible] months, on the receipt of the ratifications of the said treaty, by His Majesty and the King of Spain respectively. Upon which the several orders issued by His Majesty for the restitution of the said places and forts, shall be forthwith sent to the governors of the same, or to such other persons as shall be appointed to receive the same, by the commissaries to be appointed by His Majesty for that purpose. And all the artillery and warlike stores, which shall be found in the said places and forts, at the time of the restitution thereof, shall be left therein. And whereas it will be impossible to remove or transport to the several parts of the world, within the limited time, the negroes and other slaves carried away from the said places and forts, or taken in the country by His Majesty's subjects, it is agreed that full satisfaction shall be made to the proprietors of the said negroes or slaves, by His Majesty.

And whereas it is stipulated by the present treaty, that the dominion, possession and pretensions of His Majesty and his heirs and successors, and of the Crown of Great Britain, over the countries, islands, cessions, and cessions, and other things whatsoever, by the said treaty, to be given or restored by His said Majesty to the King of Spain, it is agreed that in case it should happen within the space of one year from the date of the signature of the present articles, that any of the said countries, islands, cessions, or other things, should be attacked or invaded by any land or naval force of His Majesty, his heirs or successors, or of the Crown of Great Britain, before the same shall be restored or delivered to His Catholic Majesty, his heirs or successors, or to his or their order, commission or authority, the same shall be restored without any delay, compensation or demand of any kind to His Catholic Majesty, his heirs or successors.

And for the more effectual execution of the present article, His Catholic Majesty shall, immediately after the ratifications of the present treaty shall be exchanged, deliver, or cause to be delivered to His Britannic Majesty, or to his certain agent or agents, authorized by a power or powers to demand and receive the same, in his name, all the territory, places and forts, which are to be restored by His said Catholic Majesty, his heirs or successors, by virtue of the present treaty, or of the preceding articles.

And His Britannic Majesty shall, in like manner, cause to be delivered to His Catholic Majesty, his heirs or successors, or to his or their order, commission or authority, all the territory, places and forts, which are to be restored by His said Britann

Department of State,
Washington, Sept. 24th. 1841

Thomas F. Pettyplace, Esq., Consul of Texas, &c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, addressed to this Department, under date of 23d. Instant., giving information that you have appointed, for a short time, Mr. Henry A. Pettyplace, as Vice Consul of the Republic of Texas, for the Port of Mobile; and, in reply, to state that the appointment, referred to, meets the entire approbation of the Department.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Your Obt. Servant.
A. Dixon Bowes
(Actg)

Department of State,
Washington, Dec. 13th. 1841

Hon. Memucan Hunt
Consul Gen. U.S. to the
&c &c &c — Galveston.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the receipt of your Note, addressed to this Dept. under date of 5th inst., and also the copy, therewith transmitted, of an Ordinance, accepting the proffered services of the Texian Naval Force.

I have the honor to be,
very respectfully,
Your obt. Servant,
John Nicholl
Chief Clerk.

Department of State.
Washington, November 15. 1844

Captain Charles Elliot.
Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty
&c. &c. &c.

Sir.

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, addressed to this Department, under date of 18th ultimo. giving information of the request of the Government of H. B. Majesty, that Warrants, under the provisions of the treaty between the Republic of Texas and Great Britain for the suppression of the African Slave Trade, be issued for the undermentioned Officers and Ships, about to be employed on the Coast of Africa station.— to wit:

Steam Vessel "Prometheus" Commander John Hay, Coast of Africa station
H. M. Sloop "Cygnet" " Montgomery. " " " "

and to enclose, herewith, the Warrants as requested.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Captain Elliot the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

(In Sec'ys name)

Department of State.
Washington, Dec. 7th. 1844.

Hon. A. J. Donelson,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States.
&c. &c &c

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Note of Mr. Donelson Chargé d'Affaires of the U. States, communicating copies of a correspondence which has recently taken place between Mr. Shannon, Minister of the United States, at Mexico, and that Government, in relation to the invasion of Texas and the mode of conducting the war, as threatened by the authorities of Mexico.

In acknowledging the receipt of these communications, the undersigned is happy, also, to bear testimony to the fidelity which they evince, on the part of the Government of the United States, in carrying out the pledges, given to this, previous to entering into the treaty of Annexation, and that Govt. of Texas will, at Mr. Donelson's convenience, be much gratified to receive the suggestions which they may appear to him to call for as bearing upon the important question of Annexation

The undersigned embraces, with great pleasure, the present occasion to tender to Mr Donelson, assurances of the high respect with which he has the honor to be Sir Your faithful & Obt. Servant,

(In Sec'ys name)

Department of State.
Washington Dec 7th 1844

To
Hon. James Reily.
Chargé d' Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir.

The undersigned Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged, ad interim, with the direction of the Department of State has the honor to announce to Mr Reily that, in pursuance of the requirements of the constitution, a new administration of the Government has this day commenced.- the following Officers having been elected and duly qualified, to wit:

His Excellency Anson Jones, President
Hon. A J Anderson, Vice President.

The following appointments have been made to wit:-

Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General, and charged, ad interim, with the direction of the Department of State.
William Ackles, Secretary of the Treasury.
N C Hamilton, Actg Secretary of War and Marine.

The Undersigned, with great pleasure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Reily the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be,

His most Obt and faithful Servant

Ebenr Allen.

Department of State
Washington Dec 9th 1844

To
Hon M. Kenny Barrow, Texas
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir

The undersigned [illegible] charge in the Department of State [illegible] with the direction of the Department of State, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your [illegible] in pursuance of the

requirements of the Constitution, a new administration of the Government has, this day, commenced.- The following Officers having been elected and duly qualified, to wit:

The Secretary of State: Sam. Houston, President

Hon. K.F. Anderson Vice President

The following officers have been made, to wit.

Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General, and charged, ad interim with the direction of the Department of State

William Bollaert, Secretary of the Treasury.

M. McManus, Acting Secretary of War and Marine

The undersigned, with great pleasure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Rawgefield the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be

His most obt and fait Servant

Ebenr Allen

Department of State
Washington Dec 13th 1836

To
Hon Thos Jefferson Green
Chargé d'Affaires ad Interim
de
Texas

Sir,

The undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged ad interim, with the direction of the Department of State, has the honor to announce to Mr Green that, in pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution, a new administration of the Government, has this day commenced. The following Officers having been elected and duly qualified to wit:

Hon Sam Houston, President
Hon K F Anderson, Vice President.

The following appointments have been made, to wit:

Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General, and charged ad interim with the direction of the Department of State
William Bollaert, Secretary of the Treasury
M McManus, Acting Secretary of War and Marine.

The undersigned, with great pleasure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Green, the assurances of his distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be,

His most Obt and faithful servant

Ebenr Allen

Department of State
Washington Dec.r 18th 1844

To
The Hon A. J. Donelson,
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

Sir,

The undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged ad-interim, with the direction of the Department of State, has the honor to announce to Mr Donelson that, in pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution, a new administration of the Government has, this day, commenced. The following Officers having been elected and duly qualified, to wit:

Hon Anson Jones. President.
Hon. A. J. Anderson, Vice President

The following appointments have been made to wit:-

Ebenezer Allen, Attorney General, and charged ad interim with the direction of the Department of State.
William Ballinger, Secretary of the Treasury
M. C. Sherman, Acting Secretary of War and Marine.

The undersigned, with great pleasure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr Donelson the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be,

His mo. Obt and faithful Servant

Ebenz Allen

Department of State.
Washington, Dec.r 18th 1844

To
The Hon Francois Pierre
Chargé d'Affaires of the Britannic Majesty
&c &c &c

Sir,

The undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged ad interim with the direction of the Department of State has the honor to announce to the Hon. the Chargé d'Affaires of Her Britannic Majesty that, in pursuance of the requirements of the Constitution a new administration of the Government has this day commenced. The following Officers having been elected, and duly qualified, to wit.

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Hon. Alexa. Donelson, Secretary
Hon. A. J. Donelson, Vice Secretary

The Undersigned offers his compliments to them, and has the honor to enclose, herewith, certain documents, and a letter addressed to them, with the direction of the Department of State.

William M. Shaler, Secretary of the Treasury

M. G. Marcellus, Acting Secretary of War and Marine.

The Undersigned, with great pleasure, avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Elliot the assurances of his distinguished consideration, with which he has the honor to be

His most obt. and faithful Servant

A. Stevenson

Department of State
Washington Dec. 11. 1834

Hon. A. J. Donelson
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The Undersigned, Attorney General of the United States, charged, ad interim, with the direction of the Department of State has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note, which the Chargé d'Affaires of, did him the honor to address to him, under date of 10th inst. requesting a renewal of a certain Proclamation, heretofore issued by His Excellency, Governor Roberts, and to enclose, herewith, the Proclamation as requested.

The Undersigned avails himself of this occasion to offer to Mr. Donelson the assurances of his distinguished consideration.

B. F. Butler

Department of State.
Washington, 13th Dec. 1844

Hon A. J. Donelson
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

Sir

The Undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged ad interim, with the direction of the Department of State, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note, which Mr Donelson, Chargé d'Affaires &c. did him the honor to address to him, under date of the 10th inst. communicating information as to the measures, adopted by the President of the United States, to guard the interests of Texas against enmities, likely to result from the renewal of the war upon Texas by Mexico, on account of the acceptance of the proposition for annexation, made by the United States, and the avowed mode of effectuating that work, as detailed in the orders of the "Mobile" and the previous decree of the Provisional President; also, the communications, views and suggestions of Mr Donelson on the important question of annexation, and expressing the desire and expectation of the Executive of the government that Texas will continue to maintain her connection with the cause of annexation, so far, at least, as not to abandon it but or abandoned, on account of the late action of the Senate of the United States upon it."

The Undersigned is directed by the President to assure Mr Donelson, in reply, that the existing relations between the United States and Texas, so far as the subject of Annexation is concerned, will not be affected by any difference or unfavorable action on the part of the Executive of this latter. But on receiving this assurance, Mr Donelson cannot but perceive that the results, in relation to annexation may depend, upon causes, over which the President can exert little or no control. Although the friendly and feeling of Texas has heretofore been frankly and warmly expressed by her citizens on favor of the measure, yet Mr Donelson cannot have failed to perceive that the strength and color of that wish have necessarily in some degree, diminished by the delay and opposition attendant on the measure, by being either of the rejection by the Senate of the United States. Still, as the measure was the offspring of the Executive of this latter, it was decided to a speedy consummation, so far as the action of the United States can effect it. The Undersigned trusts that the doubts and difficulties" must expire received by the people of Texas necessarily occasioned by the circumstances, attached to, must as have appeared into a premature abandonment of the measure, before the contrary wishes so confidently anticipated by its friends.

The Undersigned is instructed by the President to express his unqualified approbation of the liberal spirit of the Instructions, governing the communications of Mr Donelson, and of the entire fairness which characterized by the President of the United

Under, towards this Government, in the various steps and measures of opposition against the barbarous mode in which Mexico has avowed her intention to prosecute the war upon Texas.

The undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr Donelson the assurances of the distinguished consideration with which he has the honor to be,

His most obt and faithful Servant

Edwd Allen

Department of State
Washington Dec 13. 1844

Hon A J Donelson
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

The undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged, ad interim, with the direction of the Department of State, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note which Mr Donelson, Chargé d'Affaires &c, did him the honor to address to him under the date of the 13th inst, informing him of the extended Temporary absence of Mr Donelson from this Government, for the next three or four weeks, on private business, in the United States, and expressing his wish of calling, at this Department, for the purpose of taking leave of the President &c. at some hour, to day.

The Undersigned has informed the President of the pleasure of Mr Donelson, as communicated in his note, and was directed by the President to announce to Mr D. that he will expect the honor of meeting him at the Executive Department at four o'clock this evening, for the purposes indicated by Mr Donelson

The Undersigned requests that Mr Donelson will do him the honor of calling at the Department of State at four o'clock this evening, when he will attend Mr Donelson on his visit to the President; and in anticipation of the pleasure of seeing Mr D. at the appointed time, the undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr Donelson the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which the undersigned has the honor to remain,

His most obedient Servant

Edwd Allen

Department of State
Washington, Dec 21st 1844

Hon Ashbel Smith
late Chargé d'Affaires
&c &c &c

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch from Paris, under date of the 16th of October last, which has been submitted to the President, who instructs me to inform you, in reply, that, as in his opinion, there exists no urgent cause, requiring you immediately to report to this Department, your request for leave to spend some Three or four weeks with your relations in Tennessee, while on your return through the United States, as communicated in your note, is very cheerfully conceded.

The President, however, is in expectation of receiving the benefit of your services, in the Office of Secretary of State - the appointment to which Office is tendered you - and accordingly desires your early arrival, which he hopes will not be deferred for a longer time than your personal convenience may require, and the transaction of your private business may demand.

In the confident expectation of your speedy return to Texas, I have the honor to be with sentiments of high regard,

Very respectfully,
Yr Obt Servant

Ebenr Allen
Atty. Genl. and Secty of State, ad interim

Department of State.
Washington, Aug. 4th 1845

Hon. A. J. Donelson
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

The Undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged, ad interim, with the direction of the Department of State, has the honor to congratulate Mr Donelson, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States &c &c on his return, after a temporary absence, to his residence near this Government, and avails himself of the occasion to transmit to Mr Donelson the enclosed copy of a Proclamation recently issued by His Excellency, the President of the Republic of Texas, revoking the Exequatur of Capt Thomas Ap? Catesby Jones to consul of the United States for Galveston. For the satisfaction of Mr Donelson, and to enable him to present the matter with its incidents to the consideration of his Government, should he deem it expedient, so to do, the undersigned subjoins a statement of the causes and circumstances, which rendered a revocation of the recognition by this Government of a United States Consul and Consul.

Early during the present session of our national legislature, Mr Green fixed his residence at this place, and has ever since been industriously occupied in endeavouring to procure the execution of Georgian projected measures, on the consummation of which, he has manifested deep interest; by availing himself of frequent personal intercourse and correspondence with Members of that body, to influence their action on said respective measures, one of said favored schemes. One of the projects thus originated and proposed for consideration was brought before the Senate, on the 30th of Jan. 1844 for the incorporation of an individual, to be styled "The Texas Land Company," invested with powers, rights and perpetual charter, was that of acquiring, holding and conveying real estate to an unlimited amount - connected with those privileges and rights usually enjoyed by Insurance, Rail Road, Life, Fire, Inland Carrying, and which constitute the peculiar and distinguishing features of such corporations; together with the power and capacity to maintain the exclusive and perpetual use of all our Navigable Streams

Another was a plan for the creation of "the State Company" to be called, also projected by Mr Green, and designed to become as known by the action of the regular Govt, but others, had not as yet been presented to Congress; having in view for its object, the conveyance and conveyancy on behalf of Texas, of the Navigable rivers, and the principal Bayous of Texas, by means of an army, raised by some nearly thousand Texian carriers, to be withdrawn from the United States when once inclosed Territory.

For furtherance of these objects, and to attain the Georgian and other of hostile views, Mr Green declared the real and ultimate of the Executive, and at an early session retired be brought into Relations of the Executive Department, and the Legislature, as well as the communications, be endeavored to enforce the Executive to direct his employment to effect the private objects; first, by an offer of positions of the confidential stations of the Government, thereafter, by a threat to resign;

The Country and overthrow the existing Government, in the event of the Executive refusing to accede to the request.

Coupled with this threat, Mr Green, took occasion to boast of the ease with which he could execute it; observing that the excitement among our citizens on the subject of annexation, manifested by the mass meetings of Matagorda and Brazoria, together with the alarm, which could be readily aroused by exhibiting to their minds the dangers to which our republican institutions would be exposed, in consequence of the great influx of Europeans into our Territory, and the facility with which they would become entitled to the privileges of citizenship, presented an inviting field for revolutionary operations.

In consequence of these circumstances, the confidence before that time entertained by the President, in the fitness of Mr Green for the station assigned to him, as Consul, was necessarily destroyed; and His Excellency, however regretting the emergency, was compelled in duties to his own Government, to withdraw the Exequatur, referred to; believing that its continuance, not required by the principles of amity & courtesy which have ever distinguished the intercourse and relations of the two Governments, would have only as a false manifestation of Executive confidence, the existence of which had ceased; and that its recognition, not being consistent with any of those principles, forwarded in the fullest sentences the readiest form for the expression of Executive disapprobation.

The President, being impressed with the belief, that the mode of proceeding adopted by him in this case, in reference to Mr Green, is not susceptible of such a construction, as to render it any degree objectionable to the Government of the United States, desires to the undersigned to express to Mr Donelson, the continued and earnest desire of His Excellency to preserve and promote the mutual relations of concord and friendship which subsist between the two Governments, and the harmony which characterizes the intercourse of the citizens of each with those of the other, and his high personal esteem and regard for Mr Donelson; in recommending which, the undersigned avails himself of the occasion to renew to Mr Donelson the assurance of the distinguished consideration with which the Undersigned has the honor to be

His Excellent Servant

Edwin Ideson

Department of State
Washington, 10th Augt 1845

To Hon. Chas A Raymond
Actng Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir. I have the satisfaction to acknowledge the receipt of the several despatches addressed by you to this Department, under dates of the 26th and 27th of November last, and of the 4th ultimo; the latter enclosing a copy of the annual Message of His Excellency, the President of the United States, and also copies of the note of Mr Calhoun, Secretary of State &c, and your reply to the same, on the adjustment of the difficulties originating on the Collectorial District of Red River; and the evidence to be furnished by this Department to the Department of State of the United States, to establish the facts of the case, and the amount of damages sustained by this Government in consequence.

The purport of that portion of His Excellency's Message, which treats of the relations existing between the two Governments and of measures in the opinion of His Excellency best calculated to secure and hasten the annexation of Texas to the United States, are regarded with approbation by the Executive of this Republic; who perceives with feelings of peculiar satisfaction, that the suggestions and views of His Excellency, Mr Tyler, contained in the Message referred to, correspond with the elevated and ingenuous policy, which has preeminently distinguished his administration, wherever its influence could be properly brought to operate upon the affairs and interests of Texas. Although the fond hopes formerly entertained and frankly expressed by the citizens of the latter country, that the Star Spangled banner of our father land would ever this day, wave over them, have been checked and deferred;- yet, be the final result of the negotiations tending to such a consummation, what it may, the able and distinguished efforts of His Excellency's administration to secure the rich and abiding fruits, sure to grow out of <u>annexation</u> effected upon a proper basis, and to ensue mutually and reciprocally to the benefit of both countries, will ensure to Mr Tyler the lasting gratitude of the people of Texas His policy of <u>annexation</u> <u>may</u> or <u>may not</u> obtain its object, depending for success as it does upon the contingent and uncertain modification and harmony of conflicting interests and opinions, beyond the control of either Government and inseparable from the Republican institutions of each; but in its triumph or defeat, Mr Tyler and his distinguished Compatriots on the cause of annexation, will receive, as a meed of approbation to their high deeds, (till it is hoped, not worthless in their estimation, the exulting thrill of a nations thanks.

Upon reply to the enquiries so frequently addressed to you by citizens of Texas and others in the United States, relating to the present views of this Government in regard to annexation, as communicated in your private dispatch, under date of the 4th instant,

the receipt of which the President directs me to acknowledge with his entire approbation; and are concerned in terms communicating with the existing relations and the state and progress of the negotiations between the two Governments, touching that subject.

Should the present Session of the National Congress have by without fixing upon some definite, energetic and eligible mode for carrying into effect the rejected Treaty of annexation, or on Right of Boundary that the people and Government of Texas, yielding to the natural impatience of disappointment, and to an excitable reaction consequent upon fraternal relations, should feel unsatisfied to concede. Their concurrence with the measure thus rejected.

The evidence required by Mr Hutchison touching the case before referred to, will be furnished by this Department at the earliest possible convenience, and it will, no doubt, be transmitted in season for the necessary action of the Congress of the United States upon the subject, at the present Session. The Papers, however, and all the evidence connected with the necessary facts, could not have been received earlier distant from seat of Government, these Papers cannot necessarily elapse before the requisite testimony can be obtained and transmitted.

I am,
Dear Sir,
With the Truest of great esteem
Your Obedient Servant
A. J. Donelson
Attorney General of the Republic
and Secretary of State, ad interim

Department of State
Washington May 18th 1845

To
The Hon. Thos. H. Benton
Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs
&c &c &c

Sir

I have the honor to transmit herewith Mr Hutchison's deposition on the subject of the Correspondence with Mexico relative to Texas, and the Instructions of Mr Hutchison thereon, which were laid before the Senate, during the present Session of Congress, in pursuance of a resolution of that body, of the 3rd instant. The Papers are sent to the Secretary of the Senate, with a request that they may be laid before the Committee of Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, whose duty it will be to examine and report upon the subject of the Correspondence of the United States.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant

J. C. Calhoun

and recovering those children from their Choctaw captors, but having reached a point some 200 miles above this place, they found it impossible to proceed; the Country for hundreds of miles across which they must travel being, at this season, destitute of grass, and scarcely wood enough for their horses. They will recommence their journey as soon as the grass shall spring up, and will reach Fort Towson early in the Spring. Congress has, by a Joint Resolution approved on the 31st. ultimo, appropriated and placed at the disposal of the President the sum of Three hundred dollars, for the redemption of these captive children.

The President directs that you communicate this intelligence to the Government of the United States, and request the aid of its authorities to effect the release of the prisoners through the Agents or otherwise, from the Indians, and cause them to be conveyed to Fort Towson, or some other point where they can be delivered to our Agents and restored to their home and friends. All necessary expenses attending a compliance on the part of the authorities of that Government to procure their release will be promptly paid if within the appropriated amount, and should it exceed that amount, a sufficient sum will be, no doubt, appropriated to meet the excess.

The prisoners are Williams, a Son and Jane, daughter, of Mrs Simpson, a widow lady residing at Austin. The former about twelve and the latter about fourteen years of age.

The Tribe with which the Indians are encamped in the mean Texians are known indifferently as the Towiachs or Wichita Indians; and it is hoped that the foregoing information, with such assistance as the President doubts not will be cheerfully accorded by the Government of the United States, will lead to the speedy release of these youthful captives from their savage masters, who delight to aggravate rather than relieve the afflictions and sufferings of their prisoners.

I have the honor to remain
Very Truly
Your Obedient Servant
Ethan Allen
Attorney General of the Republic of Texas
and Secty of State ad interim

Department of State
Washington, 20th Jany 1845

To
The Hon Charles H Raymond
Acting Charge d'Affaires
&c &c &c

Sir,

Having at length received the testimony required for the final adjustment of the claims of the Government on that of the United States originating on the seizure of goods, by the Collector of Customs for the Red River District, introduced by citizens of the United States into this Republic in violation of her revenue laws, and the subsequent forcible rescue of those goods by the importers, connected with abuse inflicted by them upon the person of the Collector, I hasten to transmit the same to you.

This testimony is contained in the accompanying depositions of Capt Thomas Bowland the Collector and the Hon Geo W Wright a citizen of Lamar County and Senator in the Congress of Texas, and will be found, I doubt not, fully sufficient to establish the points suggested in the note of the Hon Mr Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, addressed to you under date of the 2d ultimo - a copy of which accompanied your late despatch

I trust that you will receive these depositions in season for the Executive to present the matter to Congress for the requisite appropriation, at the present Session, as indicated by the note referred to, of Mr Calhoun

I remain, your Obt Servant

Elisha Tyler
Attorney General and Secretary of State, ad interim

The Deposition of Thomas Bowland, Collector of Customs for the Red River District, exhibited of the Counties of Fannin, Lamar, Bowie and Red River with the Red Chickasaw Country of Texas:

Thomas Bowland being duly sworn upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, on oath says and says that on or about the fifteenth day of March A.D. 1843 certain goods merchandize &c. hereinafter described, were conducted and introduced into the Republic of Texas, at a place on the Sandy Creek of Red River aforesaid, which place the waters of said Creek and Red River navigate by the name of Pecan Point, which said goods merchandize were conveyed from the United States, by a certain vessel called the Jefferson, the same being a foreign vessel owned by citizens of the United States, and was hauled at the Pecan Point aforesaid by citizens of the United States and owners of said Steam Boat, who were known at the time and there as the same in a certain warehouse

there;- That no dires of weather or misfortune, or necessity existed as the deponent believes to cause the same to be so landed and stored; but that the said Steamboat immediately there afterwards departed for the purpose of procuring another cargo at some place further down the said River, and on the United States, with which to return; That, although there was an Officer of the Customs in the immediate neighborhood of that place, at that time, still no report was made to him by the Officer in command of said Steamboat as required by the Revenue Laws of Texas, nor were the import duties prescribed by those laws paid or tendered, before or after the landing and depositing of said goods, wares and merchandize as aforesaid.. That afterwards, on or about the Twenty sixth day of March 1843, I, the said deponent, believing that said goods, wares and merchandize had been introduced into the Territory of this Republic in violation of the revenue laws thereof, and that the same were concealed in said warehouse, procured a warrant from the proper Judicial authority, and by virtue thereof proceeded to search for said goods, wares and merchandize - and accordingly found the same in the warehouse where they had been deposited as aforesaid;- Whereupon I seized the same in accordance with the laws in that behalf- and instituted proceedings in Admiralty, to the end that the said goods, wares and merchandize might be proceeded against, condemned and disposed of according to law.

That the said goods, wares and merchandize so found and seized by me as aforesaid- consisted of the following articles and packages, and are in other respects as follows- viz:

D & T. Domestic. 5 bales, 9 boxes, 4 sacks coffee, 2 barrels, 9 Rgs
1 small box glass, 1 large sack.

D & T. Fort Jesup. 14 sacks coffee, 4 boxes.

D & T 112 pieces castings, 44 plough moulds, 101 bars iron, 9 slabs iron, 4 bundles iron.

◇ J.J 23 barrels, 5 bales. 37 sacks koffee, 1 bale blankets, 1 do do bagging, 1 box, 36 Rgs.

APU Fort Jesup 5 boxes, 1 barrel, 1 sack coffee.

Revd Alfred Wright.

Case of Books &c. Wheelock 2 boxes, 1 bag feathers, 2 Rgs 1 bundle mattresses marked C N H. 1 barrel.

Revd Cyrus Byington

Case of Dr. Books, 1 Box, 1 Barrel.

Gerard Alexander

Nacogdoches, near Fort Jesup, 2 boxes marked C N

B.H.C. 2 barrels, 2 bales Blankets, 23 sacks Coffee, 20 Rgs.

T F 2 boxes, 1 William carriage, 43 plough moulds, 15 flat bars iron, 1 sack nail iron, 11 Bars rolled iron, 1 Bale Iron, 14 Pieces Ploughs 1 Rg. Tea lead, 3 sacks, 28 sacks salt, 14 coils Rope.

B H. 16 Bales Bagging, 1 Bale Twine.

B, 248 pieces Ploughs, 23 pair Wrought irons, 1 Barrel.

◇ Nacogdoches. 2 boxes, 21 bars iron, 11 Rgs, 13 Rgs Domestic, 20 Bars, 142 bars, 31 pieces Castings, 2 sacks coffee.

Fort Jesup

Dorsenville 3 Barrels 4 Rgs 1 Bale Baggings, 3 pieces wrought iron, 1 Anvil, 1 Vice, 1 Grind stone, 1 Rgs wrought iron 1 Barrel.

(6) F.T. Fort Towson 8 Barrels, 35 Sacks Coffee, 17 Boxes, 19 Kegs. 30 Painted Buckets, 130 pieces Cabbage, 29 Sacks Salt

(5) Leiut Nicholson.

Fort Mashata 1 Doz Windsor Chairs, 3 Cane Seats, 28 Boxes, 48 Kegs, 10 Barrels, 1 Bale, ½ Doz Spades, - Bellows & Vice, 1 Set of measures, Bunch of Wire, 2 Hand Barrows, 1 Doz. Sheets, 1 Doz. Dishforks, 1 Doz Spades, ½ Doz. Buckets, 1 Doz Pitchforks, 1 Doz Spades marked U.S, 1 Large Cask marked U.S., 8 Cask, Ploughs 2 Drays, 1 pair Waggon Wheels, 6 x Cut Saws, 6 Spades.

P.J.A Fort Towson. 7 Barrels, 2 Bundles Leather, 1 Box, 10 Sacks Coffee, 1 Coil Rope, 1 Bundle Kips Skins Leather, 2 large Casks, 25 Sacks Salt.

B F Cocke, Forestrough

Texas 3 Barrels, 3 Boxes, 4 Sacks Coffee, 3 Kegs.

(1) Fort Mashata. 5 Barrels, 1 Box, 3 Kegs.

Peter McDonald

Fort Towson, Care of B & H. 4 Barrels, 6 Boxes.

(4) 33 Sacks Salt.

C. Sibley 1 Bale Bagging

A. & G. Brown. 1 Coil Rope

T. & Eaglestone 2 Coils Rope

A L 2 Coils Rope.

R N. 2 Coils Rope, 25 Bundles Leather.

R H

Near Creek, Place 6 Bales Bagging, 2 Coils Rope, 3 Cases Salt.

B & J. 1 Box

B & B. 2 Bales Blankets.

Joseph Glass 1 Bale Bagging

Two Friends 1 Sack Salt

J R W 1 Sack Salt

B J H. 1 Sack Salt

G B 1 Sack Salt

W B H. 1 Sack Salt

J B M. 1 Sack Salt

J S & N P. 1 Sack Salt.

Goods found not marked or numbered:

11 Painted Buckets, 6 Wash Tubs, 3 Churns, 3 Kegs, 1 Chest Tar, 1 Bale Bagging, 1 Coil Rope, 30 Barrels, 4 large earthen Crocks 1 Sack Salt, 1 Barrel, 6 Empty Casks (5) (4) 6 Pair Wheels.

And the said Defendant, also further saith, the necessary Expenses incurred in the Seizure and in taking charge of said Goods, Wares and Merchandize, and in the necessary Examination, removal and safekeeping of the same in the discharge of said Officers' duty, amounted upon such Seizure, as aforesaid to the sum of Three Hundred Dollars; and that the aggregate value of the said goods, wares and merchandize was at least Twenty Thousand Dollars as ascertained from the examination and from the fullest and best information that could obtain from the persons best acquainted therewith.

And the said Defendant, doth further aver and say, that about the eighth of March 1833, within Sevier County aforesaid, the said goods, wares and merchandise at Moorland aforesaid,

Captain Joseph Scott, commander of the Steamer Post Towson aforesaid, together with the crew of said Boat, aided by a part of the hands employed on the Steam Boat "Hunter," consisting of from thirty to forty men, all of whom were citizens of the United States. came suddenly upon me and having thrown me violently upon the ground. they proceeded to tie and confine me with a rope, which they drew around my arms, shoulders and legs, so as to prevent me from rising. Kept me in a prostrate condition on the ground and utterly prevent the use of my hands. At the same time they, with insults and abusive language, took from my person, my brace of pistols, knife and keys and carried them on board the boat. During the mean time Capt Scott himself who had the command and direction of the crowd, and who is a resident of Arkansas. took over me armed with a gun, several others of his crew also standing about armed with guns, while the remainder by his order proceeded to the ware house, broke the door from its hinges, and conveyed all the goods, wares and merchandize aforesaid, on board of the Steamboat Post Towson - then at the landing, after which Capt Scott and his crew went on board the boat and immediately put off.

In relation to the amount of damages sustained in consequence of the forcible seizure and taking away the said goods, wares and merchandize, under the circumstances before mentioned. I the said deponent can remark that I can not pretend to suggest the proper rule for estimating these damages.

The aggregate value of the property forcibly seized and taken away from my possession as aforesaid by Captain Scott and other citizens of the United States cannot in my opinion fall short of ~~fifty~~ four Thousand dollars - The expenses incurred by me attending my Affidavit seizure of the Goods &c as above mentioned, cannot be fairly estimated at less than one hundred dollars more; - and the damages sustained in my own person by reason of the indignities so offered me as a forsaid, while in the lawful discharge of my Official duties, I will not attempt to estimate, but will leave this item to the decision of the authorities entrusted in the final adjustment of the affair between the two countries.

And further this Deponent saith not.

(Signed) James Bowland

Collector of Red River District

Republic of Texas }
Jan 28th 1845 }

Then the above named James Bowland personally appeared and made oath to the truth of the foregoing Deposition by him subscribed before me

(Signed) A M Thornton

Judge of the Dist Court Red River District

The Objections of Hon George W Wright of Lamar County, a member in the Congress of the Republic, now in Session.

I. George W Wright, a citizen of Lamar County in the Republic of Texas being sworn upon the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, do upon my oath depose and say that in the latter part of the month of March AD 1843. I was in company with Messrs Timms, Burchett and others, citizens of the United States, who were interested as owners or otherwise in the goods, wares and merchandize, which about the fifteenth of that month had been landed from the Steam Boat Swift Sussex, Capt Joseph Scott, master, at Bricetyr's Landing on Red River County, on alledged violation of the Revenue Laws of Texas, and for that cause had been seized by Capt James Bourland, Collector &c

That those gentlemen being interested in obtaining the release of the goods afpluded to me to aid them in so doing by advice and by becoming security on any bonds or obligation to the Government of the Republic which might be necessary to effect the legal release of the goods. They informed me that the value of goods, wares and merchandize, so seized, amounted in the aggregate to the sum of about fifty thousand dollars. I understood from those gentlemen, and have learned from many others acquainted with the transaction, that the facts and circumstances attending the illegal introduction of said goods, their consequent seizure by the Collector, Mr Bourland, and their subsequent forcible taking and removal by Capt Scott and others, citizens of the United States, were substantially the same as related in the accompanying Deposition of Mr Bourland himself which I have carefully perused and examined.

Signed G W Wright

Republic of Texas
January 18th 1845

Then the above named G W. Wright personally appeared and made oath to the truth of the foregoing Deposition by him subscribed before me.

Signed M. P. Norton
Judge of the District Court 6th Jud. Dist

Department of State
Washington, 21st Jany 1845

To
Gen. Wm. A. Tarrant
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

The undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas, charged, ad interim with the direction of the Department of State, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him, on yesterday, by the Hon. J. P. Benedict, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States,

250

Department of State.
Washington on the Brazos
February 10. 1845

Hon. A. J. Donelson
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America.
&c &c &c

The Undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the Hon. A. J. Donelson, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States of America, bearing date the 9th December 1844, together with the accompanying documents, in relation to a complaint made against the Collector of the Customs at Galveston in Texas, inasmuch as this Officer required the payment of Tonnage duties from certain American vessels resorting to the port of Galveston for commerce.

The right of every nation to make those interior regulations respecting commerce and navigation which it shall find most convenient to itself and to reserve to itself the liberty of admitting at its pleasure other nations to a participation of the advantages of its commerce, is a doctrine which has received the solemn and repeated sanction of the American Government, and will not, it is presumed, be controverted by the Hon Mr Donelson. On this clear principle the Government of Texas may of right establish the conditions on which they will admit other nations to come to their shores and receive the products of their soil or carry on commerce with their inhabitants; and they may require as one of the conditions of vessels trading with their ports of Galveston the payment of dues or Tonnage duties.

The Town of Galveston in Texas is a commercial port; the adjacent country along Galveston Bay is washed by navigable waters; and the whole is subject to all the uses and incidents appertaining to a coast bordered by navigable waters. The port in question cannot be used except as a port, a maritime depot, for ordinary commercial purposes, neither can it by any fiction be regarded in any other light. If Galveston be not used as a port it cannot be used for commercial purposes at all, and the Government of Texas, as already intimated, may require as one of the conditions on which they will allow foreign vessels to trade with that port, the payment of Tonnage duties; and if the payment of these duties be refused may bring to all vessels so refusing and compel payment. Relatively to this point the Undersigned begs to cite Mr Jefferson, who in 1792, then Secretary of State under General Washington declared, in a communication on a matter similar to the one now under discussion, that "the right to use a thing "comprehends a right to the means necessary to its use, and without which "it would be useless." And this doctrine has been ever explicitly asserted by all the American text writers on International Law and Colonists of learned and skilled men by the American Courts of Justice. The necessary means must be ordered and a fair opportunity for the use to each nation, by an necessary regulations as to order &c reasonable by them, be given of which Texas may not complain.

Of the citizens or vessels of Texas the sole power to grant the right to certain trades &c and establish the other conditions upon which

of commerce for the port of Galveston. There have we at present the most admirably free port in the world, and there exists no authority anywhere to regulate or supervise the commerce that may be carried on there. The undersigned does not suppose that the Hon. Mr Donelson, on the plea of "jurisdiction" would claim for his Government the right to establish a custom house at the Sabine to regulate the commerce of the port, there marking the coast of Texas appurtenant to the water which washes its shores. The authority to regulate the commerce of the port in question must exist somewhere. The undersigned believes it is vested in the nation owning the Terra firma. Custom Houses are established on land and not on the water although their operation extends over the water.

If the right contended for by Texas exists at all, it would seem must of necessity be exercised as a perfect right, otherwise it would be utterly nugatory. It would be idle to establish regulations for the commerce carried on upon its coasts, if vessels in sight and even within short gun shot of the shore may openly set at nought or evade those regulations. Such a limited jurisdiction for this purpose must be exercised by Texas over the adjacent waters. To habit an evasion and flagrant violation of the revenue laws of Texas as has been attempted by the argument that the commerce between the shore and foreign bottoms has been carried on by means of flat boats or keel boats, will scarcely be justified by the Hon. Mr Donelson. To prevent like audacious frauds, England and the United States have, and exercise for this special purpose a jurisdiction of twelve miles from their coasts respectively, within which distance they will not allow such fraudulent Trans-shipments to be made.

By the terms of the Treaty of 1819 made between Spain and the United States, renewed in 1828 between Mexico and the United States and finally established in 1838 between Texas and the United States as the bases for measuring the boundary lines, without any change of language so far as relates to the boundary and the waters of Galveston Bay, it is declared that the use of the waters and the navigation of the Bay are common to the inhabitants of both countries. This stipulation is declaratory of the right of Texas to the use of the waters in question, and is as clear and essential a portion of the Treaty as that which establishes the boundary line along the Western boats of those waters.

The undersigned has entered into a brief argument above to show not only the principles of public law and from the necessity of the case, that as bays are considered not simply as the mere jurisdiction to land on each end of those bays, but as beneficial use for all things which may be benefitted thereon or thereby, of foreign vessels equal to the rights of citizens to navigate the waters, and the Galveston Bay and Harbor, the whole of the waters of that Bay, and the Harbor of Galveston, are the property of Texas, and the Galveston Harbor, both inside and outside the bar, are entirely under the control of Texas, and that the United States have no right to land or receive goods there, but that all foreign merchandise

confided there to do these acts offensive to each exclusively by Treaty or positive laws made by the powers of the Treaty of Guadalupe.

The Undersigned cannot therefore admit the pleas advanced by the Hon. Mr Donelson that "the authority to collect these duties cannot be recognized by the United States without a surrender of their jurisdiction of the waters of Galveston Bay. Laws and duties," on the contrary he conceives that the Government of Texas has a perfect right to collect these duties and To the "use and occupation" of the waters as a security for this purpose, and these collections does not conflict with the just claims of the United States as affords that Government any just cause of complaint. She cannot believe that the Government of the United States proposes to disturb the interpretation to be given to their jurisdiction" as to sustain their citizens in violating those laws which the people of Texas may legitimately establish, as a condition of commerce with them.

The Undersigned embraces this opportunity to present to the Hon. Mr Donelson assurances of the high consideration with which he has the honor to be.

Most Respectfully

Your very obedient Servant

Abel Smith

Department of State
Washington 22nd Feb 1845

Hon. G. W. Terrell
Minister Charge d'Affaires
Ete Ete Ete.

Sir,

I am instructed by His Excellency the President to convey to you his direction regards that the Senate of the United States have refused to confirm your nomination to be Minister Charge d'Affaires near the Courts of Great Britain and France. The action of the Senate upon your nomination is believed to have been based solely on the objection entertained by that body that you are hostile to the annexation of Texas to the United States and not to have been arising on any imputation to a want of confidence in your patriotism or talents. Under these circumstances you will at your earliest convenience return to the seat of the Govt to which you were accredited and deliver to the Secretary. On leaving there you will proceed to Paris and deliver to the Charge d'Affaires entrusted to the Legation of the United States, and you will communicate that fact to this Department. Should you be desired, any despatches addressed to the Secretary of the Navy on the earliest opportunity will be transmitted to their destination, and regard will be had

The Honor To be,

Very respectfully and truly
Your obedient Servant

Abbot Smith

Department of State
Washington on the Brazos
February 10th 1845

Hon James Reily
&c. &c. &c.

Sir.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 2d instant transmitting to this Department your letters of credence &c.

I am instructed by His Excellency the President to convey to you the expression of his very sincere regret that circumstances over which he had no control prevented you from proceeding to Washington on the Potomac in fulfillment of the mission with which you were entrusted. I am also directed to assure you that the action of the Senate upon your nomination is believed to have been based solely on the supposition of your being opposed to the annexation of Texas to the American Union, and that no opinion was entertained derogatory to your patriotism or capacity.

Allow me to add my sincere regrets to those of His Excellency the President and to assure you of the distinguished consideration and regard with which I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully and Truly
Your Most obedient Servant and friend

Abbot Smith

Department of State
Austin, Feby 11. 1845

Charles A Raymond Esq.
Actg Chargé d'affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatches, bearing date the 4th and 16th ultimo

His Excellency W. Jennings Bryan
Secretary of State
Washington D.C.

Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that I have received from the Governor of Texas a commission as Commissioner to represent the State of Texas at the Panama Exposition to be held at San Francisco, California, during the year 1915, and I have the honor to request that you will cause the necessary steps to be taken to secure my appointment as Commissioner to represent the United States at the Panama Exposition.

Very respectfully,

Your most obedient servant

Robert Lee Henry

Secretary of State
Washington, D.C.
February 13, 1915

Hon. W. M. Langerfield,
Dallas, Texas.

Sir:

I have the information to-day from the Governor of Texas that you have been appointed by him Commissioner to represent the State of Texas at the Panama Exposition to be held at San Francisco, California, during the year 1915, and I have the honor to request that you will cause the necessary steps to be taken to secure your appointment as Commissioner to represent the United States

measure of annexation shall be passed by the Congress of the United States. this Government will then consider the propriety of entering into arrangements with other Governments, which arrangements would have for their object the development of our agricultural resources and the increase of our commerce. Should any negotiations of this nature require to be conducted in Europe, it will be advisable that the person empowered to conduct them on the part of Texas shall have previously a full personal communication with His Excellency the President, in order that he may be clearly possessed of the views of this Government and the wishes of our citizens.

The Senate refused to confirm the nomination of The Hon. G.W. Terrell. If annexation do not take place, an appointment will be made of a gentleman to reside near the Courts of Great Britain and France in the quality of Ministre Charge'd'affaires of Texas.

In view of the above facts and considerations His Excellency the President deems it on the whole expedient that you should avail yourself of the leave of absence you asked for, last year, and return to Texas at your earliest convenience. I am also instructed by the President to say that the manner in which you have executed the duties of your mission has been entirely satisfactory to His Excellency.

I have the honor to be

your very obedient Servant

Isbel Smith

Department of State
February 22nd 1845

Captain Charles Elliot
Her Britannic Majesty's Charge'd'Affaires
&c. &c. &c.

The Undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note of Captain Elliot, Her Britannic Majesty's Charge'd'Affaires, of the 8th ultimo enclosing the declaration of Mr. Thomas Babbit concerning the Little Ben.

This subject has been carefully and immediately by the Executive and collecting Statements forwarded by the Texas Officers concerning the value of the cargo of the Little Ben and the amount of damages claimed, and by their report to create any deduction for the salvage claimed, on the goods which were saved by the Mexican wreckers, or for other merchandize mysteriously plundered from the wreck by the Mexicans which merchandize if efforts have never been accounted for in any manner.

The undersigned with a little time in endeavoring to reconcile the conflicting statements forwarded to his Government, and in exposing the willingness of the Texas Officers to receive from Texas chargeable for losses for which under no possible view of the subject could this country be held responsible thereby fulfilling all intentions.

[illegible] the undersigned and passed at once [illegible] the [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible].

Mr. Bowman objected to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Sir, I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your dispatches Nos 142 and 143 addressed to the Lieutenant Governor with the enclosed documents.

From the instructions you received from me, you will learn that of the two children, one is dead and the other has been restored to his mother. Of course all further enquiry after these two children ceases. In communicating these facts to the American Government you will make the proper acknowledgements for their prompt efforts to recover the children in question.

I beg to call your attention to the exchange of different documents between this and the United States Government as suggested in a former dispatch of mine to you. Cases are occurring almost daily in which these papers would be highly convenient, and to say that they are indispensable to us. Since the date of my last dispatch I have received a communication from the Foreign Office relative to exchange between ours and the French Government, of the exchange to which this Country and the Americans Charge d'Affaires to Paris should each be acceded to I shall have the Honor of

been either by some of the hostile young men that he regretted it had occurred, that it was contrary to his wishes and the express commands of the Chiefs of the band, that as soon as it came to his knowledge he sent for the lad, had him brought to him, and soon ascertained him safe to the relation of his mother. That the Lad, with the lad, died on the day they left Medina probably of fatigue, as their flight was rapid and they were on foot.

The Lad Thompson reached this place on the 23 June in charge of one of the Indian Agents. he was suitably clothed and provided for for the object of their affairs and on the 5th February placed in charge of a trusty person to be conveyed to his mother at Natchez where he arrived in safety. The boy recognized the Gentlemen of the death of his sister in the manner above related and could he had been well treated by the Commanches

Department of State
Washington on the Brazos 14th April 1845

Hon. A. J. Donelson
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

The Undersigned, Attorney General of the Republic of Texas charged ad interim with the duties of the Department of State, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him under date of the 31st Ultimo by the Hon. Mr Donelson, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States &c &c, communicating the Joint Resolutions recently adopted by the Congress of the United States relative to the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union, and informing this Government, that this Constitutional Convention of the people of Texas has elected the first and second sections of the Resolution as the basis of action yet necessary to be done on the subject, leaving out of view the remaining or third section.

The President of this Republic has never entertained the proposition contained in Mr Donelson's communication. He viewed where considered the Resolutions of the United States to be but the foundation basis, and the various important matters, objections and conditions of the Government would probably arise hereafter which would require the action of both Governments to be settled and adjusted. This Republic would be the communicating parties and the final Agreement would be entered into by the two Governments. Besides the Resolutions do not propose any definite mode, which has been adopted by the Convention of the People of Texas to the Constitutional Authorities of the United States for the purpose of ascertaining whether the terms proposed by the Resolutions would be accepted by the United States. It is therefore necessary for the Government of this Republic to know whether the terms proposed by the Resolutions would be accepted by the United States before it can be expected that this Republic would enter into any negotiations with the United States on the subject of annexation. It is unnecessary for

I am instructed to make known to them that the President is not disposed to enter upon anything or signing the terms of the proposed treaty, but is willing to extend to Indians such encouragements as to consist with the rights of the Government & the welfare of the Indians and the accomplishment of the objects of this treaty. Should the Indians be satisfied with the terms proposed by Mr Dorchester to whom the Commissioners had the honor of communicating, under the instructions of this Department, it is now determined at an early day to transmit the original Treaty which will lay before that Government a copy for its ratification and after the note of the Chevalier Mr Dorchester will send the Treaty to Washington. Respecting the Boundary line, the President expects only to receive the opinion of Mr Dorchester. He assures you that Mr Jay cannot omit which he has the honor to remain,

Sir
Your most obedient
humble servant
Timothy Pickering

Department of State
Washington 19th July 1796

Sir

I am instructed, Mr Secretary of State, to inform you that the President of the United States expects only to receive the opinion of Mr Dorchester, respecting the boundary line, before he will enter upon anything or signing the terms of the proposed treaty, but is willing to extend to Indians such encouragements as to consist with the rights of the Government & the welfare of the Indians and the accomplishment of the objects of this treaty. Should the Indians be satisfied with the terms proposed by Mr Dorchester to whom the Commissioners had the honor of communicating, under the instructions of this Department, it is now determined at an early day to transmit the original Treaty which will lay before that Government a copy for its ratification and after the note of the Chevalier Mr Dorchester will send the Treaty to Washington. Respecting the Boundary line, the President expects only to receive the opinion of Mr Dorchester. He assures you that Mr Jay cannot omit which he has the honor to remain,

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For the means required to accomplish an object so important to every individual in Texas as the question whether, under such circumstances as are described to exist the reasonable apprehensions of the people of Texas and especially to guard the inviolability of the territory along her Western frontier, it would not be altogether proper and consistent for the United States to extend its protection to this Republic?

The people of Texas would regard the presence of the required force on their frontiers in no other light than as acts of justice and friendship performed during the pendency of the measures in progress for annexation, and as an indication of the early justice due from us the completion of the conditions and steps necessary to their admission into the Union.

The performance of this condition required by the United States of Texas in acting upon the terms of the overture for annexation, necessarily subjects the people of this Republic to very onerous expenses. The burthens of which operate with far greater severity in consequence of the non payment of the sums due to this Government from the United States for claims arising in the case of Vineyard and the territorial dispute of Red River.

The Undersigned cannot for a moment entertain the belief that the United States will require that Texas shall alone sustain these burthens; and especially, in the event of a renewal of the war by Mexico, that this Republic will be required to bear exclusively its burthens; since, in reality, such a war would be instituted and prosecuted by the acts and aimed at the interests no less of the United States than of Texas.

In this subject the Undersigned has by the direction of the President, solicited the attention of the Hon Mr Donelson, and has been authorized by him to say that, in case of the anticipated emergency, the passage of United States troops through the Texan territory to the western frontier, will be welcomed and facilitated by the constituted authorities as well as by the people of this country.

The Undersigned renews to Mr Donelson the assurances of his distinguished consideration and regard, and renews his most obt servant.

E Allen . .

Department of State
Washington 10th May 1845

Hon. United States
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

The obvious propriety of the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union, having been communicated to this Government upon the eve of your late departure from the country to resume your duties as Minister Chargé d'Affaires to the United States, and the assurances with which you have proceeded upon your mission, me to have been required to embrace your efforts in obtaining the accurate and favorable information concerning the domestic relations of Texas and the various topics of your affairs, as necessary to the

efficient and satisfactory discharge of your official functions. This embarrassment has doubtless not only been increased in degree, but rendered peculiarly annoying by the many contradictory reports and idle speculations on the affairs of Texas and the designs generally attributed to the officers attached to her Executive Government, circulated by the daily press to the excited communities of the Republic and the known.

It is therefore with sincere pleasure that I find in compliance with the directions of His Excellency the President, avail myself of the earliest occasion which the arrival of recently transpiring events would warrant, to convey to you information touching the position of our affairs, and the nature of the course of policy determined upon by the Executive, previously before your departure, as well since successfully pursued in relation to the important matters connected with the proposition for annexation, so deeply affecting the interests and destinies of the nation.

The benefits of the brief delay for deliberation which the President deemed it prudent to adopt, before acting upon the overture communicated by Mr Donelson, on the 30th of March last, on behalf of the United States, have already become strikingly manifest, in the unanimity and cordiality with which the requisite measures, adopted in accordance with plain and unambiguous indications of the national desire - measures presenting an unobjectionable mode for the free and effectual expression of the decision of the People, on questions whereof they are the sole and rightful arbiters, have been sustained and applauded throughout the Republic. As was at first expected, some dissatisfaction was manifested by the masses, owing to a misapprehension of the motives for deliberation entertained by the Executive, and meetings were held in several counties the proceedings of which were characterized by excited feeling, and evinced a settled and energetic determination of the citizens in favor of an adoption of the proposed basis for annexation, and an immediate assembling of Congress. Since that time, numerous meetings have been held in all the counties, and the voice of the nation as gathered from these sources is convincingly expressed in favor of effecting the incorporation of Texas into the American Union on the terms of the pending overture.

After the proclamation for assembling the Congress in special session on the 16th of June next, had been promulgated the plan of advising the call of a Convention of Delegates, which you recorded originally suggested itself to the President on the presentation of the proposition for annexation by Mr Donelson, was again entertained by him, - and being convinced after mature reflection, that such a measure although it might, when at first suggested, have been premature, was no longer open to objection, he issued a proclamation on the 5th instant, recommending the meeting of a Convention at Austin on the 4th of July next to act upon the important matters pending before the nation.

With the proclamation referred to, you have doubtless received the National Register, which is regularly transmitted.

Sufficient time has elapsed since the promulgation of the latter to test the success and wisdom of the measure to the disposed manifested by the people. Many of our most eminent citizens are recorded to be seen in the Convention, and the assembly will doubtless be composed of persons capable of wielding the energies intrusted to their deliberations.

The Convention by adopting a series of Resolutions thereby has instituted means sufficiently powerful to secure the acceptance of the measure, consistently therewith the Convention with the accompanying resolutions must evince of the people was had so fortunate as to secure the assent of our sister to the measure, presenting a singular example of unanimous consent between parties

in the first place Leave to bleed and harmonise. I feel it cannot but enhance the opinion that if he had at first adopted either of the measures since so unanimously approved, his course would have met with a violent and determined resistance from party opposition.

The proceedings now of the affairs of Texas and of the events which have recently transpired with respect to you the necessity and importance of explaining the position of the Country and the reasons of this Government for not at present deeming to form any new treaty relations with the Government to whom you are accredited.

Despatches have been received from Genl Jones, our late Chargé d'Affaires at Paris, under date of the 13th of January and 18th of March last. The contents of which have occasioned to the President no small degree of surprise and anxiety. I refer particularly to the apparently discourteous and insulting neglect with which Mr Terrell was treated by the Government, and especially by M Guizot on, and subsequently to his arrival at the Court of Paris as the accredited Minister of this Republic. The President cannot for a moment entertain the impression that the Government of France, ever distinguished for courtesy, and hitherto for refinement, especially at the Court of her renowned Sovereign, in the observance of those proprieties of conduct which belong inseparably to the diplomatic intercourse of enlightened nations, has wantonly and without a supposed just cause, cast upon this Government the indignities which she has received in the person of her representative. He desires you, therefore, to ask for an explanation of the reasons which occasioned the neglect experienced by Genl Terrell at that Court, and doubts not that upon candid examination, those reasons will be found to have originated in misapprehension or error.

I have the honor to remain, with sentiments of high respect,

Your Obedient Servant

Ebenr Allen
Secretary of State ad interim.

Department of State
Washington 25 June 1845

Hon. A. J. Donelson
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

The undersigned Attorney General of the Republic of Texas charged ad interim with the direction of the Department of State, by order of His Excellency the President has the honor of communicating to the Hon Mr Donelson, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States near this Government, the enclosed copy of a Joint Resolution adopted by both Houses of the Congress of Texas on the 4th inst. and this day received and approved by the President, declaring the consent of the sovereign Government of this Republic to the terms of the proposition for annexation,

[illegible] by the United States through the three departments can take upon which which to the Government could decide of them.

In all these [illegible] the Government of the United and especially to the Executive Department could be duly and faithfully observed to the powers of their trust the several steps of the Executive Department, all must to [illegible] pacifying to observe the necessary and requirements could attend their deliberations and passed the Government of Congress and prevent the Executive afterward.

Rejecting the idea of defense indefinitely although recommended to them above by the Secretary of War, and the circumstances of [illegible] Executive department. The fact of the Executive have been passed by most important measures their strong desire, for the reduction of the [illegible] into the Government under, and their strong entrenchment to the Constitution of that great and glorious Republic.

Among the powers of the Executive is power to pacifying to the Executive Department and the Government to observe this provisions [illegible] the Executive of the Government [illegible] necessarily resulting from the powers, that the person elected goes to be taken on the part of this Republic to perform, he has an oath [illegible] before he. The manner of [illegible] upon the Executive have been the duty that avoid the same powers, and faithfully which have [illegible] the Government movements in this great cause, and on that [illegible] of peace-reliance upon the [illegible] and generosity of the United States, which has ever characterized the policy of her Government and the [illegible] of her people.

The [illegible] powers to the Executive the [illegible] of this high regard, and [illegible],

This [illegible]

in accordance with the requirements of the Statutes, the Electoral College of Missouri assembled by their Agents on the first Wednesday, Proceeding to ballot, each Elector then balloted for two persons, one of whom at least was not an inhabitant of this State, and made a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes given to each person, which list was certified and signed by the Electors, and directed to the President of the Senate of the United States, which votes were opened and published in the presence of both Houses of Congress, on the second day of February, in the year aforesaid, as by the Constitution is required.

And whereas it is necessary that a Declaration should be made of the persons elected, and the number of votes given to each, to the end that the Electors appointed by this State may be ascertained, and may assemble and perform the duties required of them by the Constitution.

Now, I, Alexander McNair, Governor of the State of Missouri, do hereby declare that it appears from the returns of the said election, that Benjamin Emmons, of the County of Howard, had the greatest number of votes, and is duly elected, and that Abraham J. Williams, of the County of Ray, had the next greatest number of votes, and is duly elected, and that Robert Wash, of the County of Cooper, had the next greatest number of votes, and is duly elected, and that Edward Bates, of the City of St. Louis, had the next greatest number of votes, and is duly elected, and that Peter Ferguson, of the County of Howard, had the next greatest number of votes, and is duly elected, and that Daniel Ralls, of the County of Pike, had the next greatest number of votes, and is duly elected, and that Robert Simpson, of the County of Cooper, had the next greatest number of votes, and is duly elected, and that Thomas Hart Benton, of the City of St. Louis, had the next greatest number of votes, and is duly elected, and that Spencer Pettis

[illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the action of the Convention could be made known to the Government according to [illegible] and [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] as the exigencies of affairs may require, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

I have the very obedient servant
Chas. Allen

Department of State.
Washington, 2 July 1845

Hon Ashbel Smith
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c. &c. &c.

Sir,

Since conveying the instructions for your return contained in my note under date of the 26th ultimo, this Department has received your despatch of the 17th May last; the contents of which are highly satisfactory, and evince the importance and useful results of your mission. From its tone, the President is led to infer that the Courts of Great Britain and France, though opposed on principle to the annexation of Texas to the United States, are not inclined to interfere beyond the use of such moral considerations as they may deem adviseable to present to the good sense and sound discretion of the Government and the community, to prevent the consummation of the measure.

The course thus indicated and which those powerful sovereigns have determined to pursue, is justly entitled to great consideration, and their efficacious means exert an appropriate influence upon the action of the Legislative Chamber, and upon the measures yet to be adopted for carrying out the articles preceding between them.

The people of Texas, however, have decided in favor of annexation, and every form devised to give expression to their choice. The Executive, as they enlightened Courts fully understand, is bound, by constitutional obligations arising from the Constitution of his Office, and of the government he was elected to administer, to give effect to the will of the nation thus expressed.

But the friendly dispositions ever manifested by the Government of England and France towards this Republic, the cordial and beneficial intercourse with her, continued for a series of years, the high sense of justice evinced by them in every step of the deliberate investigations relative to the question, and especially the liberal and equitable ground upon which they have placed the subject, justify the belief that these powers will not attempt to thwart the policy of the United States, by any unfriendly measures.

With sincere congratulations on your safe arrival at home, and wishing you much happiness in the bosom of your family, you may communicate these sentiments to, as well as the high regard entertained for the Government, by the President for their sovereign, with the assurance that the safe and peaceful progress of their Government will always

The same assurances have been repeated and many more

270

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Commissioner
of Customs and
Excise Department

Standard of Peace, with the assurance of his sincerely anxious wish that all
negotiations in carrying out and perfecting the liberty and security of the United
country to the basis of the adopted Constitutional Treaties.

I am entirely satisfied of nothing between Texas and
the United States, the Army was ready for the utmost zeal and unanimity of
purpose and military confidence to the Execution of Government to which
this will naturally impart chief to your recent. Nevertheless certain evils of the
untimely Peace may be in the deterioration of a speedy and effective union of
the two countries; such not withstanding the recent of the existing Government
Texas and its Citizens as I Representatives, and the removal of the Delegates
on Commissioners, have been given to the proposition, still it should not be disguised
that the ratification of the measure is not yet secure from the dangers
of defeat, even in this country.

There are many most bitter inflammatory opponents of the
measure, who have been using to the removal of popular excitement, actually
by extending to it there support, but who are awaiting only for opportunity to
insult and defeat it.

Matters of local interest and subjects of unessential character,
such, connected to party strife, intrigue and disorganize have been allowed
to be forced upon the Convention, bearing to exclusion instead of Annexation
and Threatening to incorporate in the projected constitution, matter incompatible
with the formation of the Constitution of the United States.

These considerations evince the importance of greater
concert and harmony of action and a calm and reflective mind of those
no less than prudent circumspection on the part of those respectively charged
with the administration of the two Governments.

The Policy pursued, therefore, by the Executive of Texas pending
negotiations touching annexation, towards the Governments of England France and
Mexico, should be understood and appreciated by the American Cabinet. The
many misrepresentations that have been industriously circulated both in Texas
and by designing individuals in both countries, are calculated to lead to error, but
the President would not do that candour the impulse to entertain the suspicion that
any of the countries can have conceived to receive encouragement from such source.

When the overture for annexation was communicated on the
part of the United States by their Charge d'Affaires, the Hon. A. St. Donelson, to this Govern-
ment on the 31st of March last, the latter had long been on terms of friendly relations
intercourse with the Sovereignties of England and France, whose diplomatic agents
were then residing near this Government. Both countries, on views of the Presidents
conduct in regard to annexation on the part of Texas, for were already impressions of the
intercourse. To the resentment, the presence of a diplomatic agent of this Republic
at the Courts of London and Paris, was necessary; and the Minister, who had been
just recently returned from Europe, was sent back to accompany the Hon. A. St. Donelson
Attorney of Texas, some time subsequently, by whatever power he first, and by the English
agent on the appointment of the Minister. The intercourse of the Minister, except those
having, under the authority of the Government, had diplomatic character as officer to remain.
in a foreign to the treaty of annexation. That, under these circumstances, the object
of the Texas Government and treaty required there a decision on the part of the Minister
to Paris, especially as a minister, whose presence in this country of the necessity some
would be dispensed with, was about to return, on leave, when the Minister
to England was recalled by the change of the Ministry and the Whig Government to
immediately made a visit to Paris.

Mr Smith having satisfactorily performed the object of his mission, was received warmly on these shores.

The good offices of England used likewise to obtain a recognition of the independence of this Republic from Mexico, had been solicited and obtained by the Executive of Texas, long before the adoption by the American Congress, of the Joint Resolution, proffering the alternative and deploring the basis of Annexation to the federal Union among the high obligations to the consistency, enforced upon the Executive by the very tenure of his official charge, that of securing acknowledged independence to the nation, with the incidents of quiet and freedom from the distresses of hostile and marauding warfare; protecting the industry and nascent resources of the country from the paralizing influence of threatened hostilities, and securing to the Republic additional dignity and elevation in the scale of nationality, were paramount, and one, for the violation of which, no dispensation could plead. Surely the impression cannot obtain, that the arrival from the United States of the proposition for annexation, however welcome to the authorities and people of Texas, could operate to discharge her Executive from the performance of so duty so imperative, as that of using his efforts to secure an acknowledgment of her independence from Mexico. Negotiations to gain that acknowledgment, and to procure the consent of the United States to the measure of annexation, had long been successfully carried on. Never was it supposed that those negotiations ceased at the attainment of objects incompatible with each other, and the Executive conceives that his course would have been most censurable, circumstanced as the country then was, if he had failed to use every honorable means for the accomplishment of each and both those objects

The acceptance of a proposition for annexation necessarily referred itself to the decision of the nation, not to that of the Executive; and the Chief Magistrate, having it in his power to present to the nation both a proposition from the United States along with an recognition of the independence from Mexico, was no more at liberty to withhold the one than the other. Her people were entitled to choose between the two alternatives.

Influenced by such considerations the Executive of Texas, placed at the disposal of the representatives of France and Great Britain, upon their renewal of the offer of the good offices of those Powers with Mexico, for a peaceful settlement of the difficulties between the two Republics, upon the basis of her acknowledgment of the Independence of Texas, with the understanding that the latter would maintain her separate existence, as a Sovereign of equal rank among the nations of the earth.

These conditions were subsequently acceded to by Mexico, and resulted in the Armistice, through the diplomatic intervention of France and England

Upon their acceptance the President deemed his functions as to the Battle of Texas had, when he left the seat of Government, entered upon the "unexplored region" of the principles which ought to govern the discussion.

From that position he could not recede, a retrograde movement would be regarded by the people as a dereliction of duty, and a virtual abandonment of the Independence of Texas, with the understanding that the latter would maintain her separate existence, as a Sovereign of equal rank among the nations of the earth.

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decision, and that his boundary duty was to carry out that determination constitutionally ascertained and expressed, be it what it might." that our Representative of the Texas of Texas and Great Britain was "specially authorized to press upon the adoption of those Governments, that, if the people of Texas should determine to find aid and to the separate existence of the country, the Executive, so far as dependent upon such official action, must and would give immediate and best effect to their wish"

The unconstitutionality, inhumanity and impolicy of pursuing that any measure of policy hitherto adopted or pursued by the Executive organ and in a spirit of hostility to the cause of Annexation, it is believed are now manifest. The good offices of England and France had been invoked and accepted; The unwillingness of those Powers to see Texas assign her nationality was understood The President in accepting their mediation was unwilling that the results were to be submitted to the decision of the nation or suspension of the courts of Great Britain and France that, to those between a distinct nation and Texas and incorporation with the Union, was alone the prerogative of the Texan people in receiving and presenting for their choice these alternatives, as proffered by the United States on the one hand, and by Mexico on the other. He had acted on that point of impartiality and justice which the citizens of Texas and the rest of their several powers entitled them to expect, and regarded at the same time as an earnest desire faithfully to discharge his official obligations towards the people of this Republic.

In the exercise of their right, the people have so manifested their decided preference for annexation over the contrary proposition. a preference deriving higher merit from the acknowledged value of the rejected alternative - that the Executive cannot be required to his breast should he not exclusively devote his energies to a prompt and faithful consummation of the measure of annexation, according to the terms of the Boundary convention.

You will fully communicate the foregoing views and in Toronto, entertained by the Executive, to the President of the United States; and assure His Excellency of his readiness and zeal to cooperate in any measure calculated to hasten and secure the union of the two Republics.

You will keep this Department duly informed of your proceedings, and of all matters important in your judgment to be communicated for the information of the Government.

With these instructions, accept the assurances of distinguished consideration and regard with which I have the honor to be,

Your very obedient

and

faithful servant

Ebenezer Allen

Secretary of State.

Department of State
Washington 10 July 1845

Hon David G Burnet
Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir

This Department is charged by the Executive to communicate, through you, to His Excellency, the President of the United States the enclosed Documents, consisting of a copy of the Joint Resolution adopted by the Texian Congress, unanimously approved, on the 21st ultimo, "Tendering to Genl Andrew Jackson the Tribute of a warm Texas gratitude" and a copy of the ordonnance, adopted by the Convention of Delegates on the 4th instant, manifesting their consent to the Terms, conditions and guarantees, contained in the two first sections of the Joint Resolution, adopted by the Congress of the United States, and presented to this Government on the 31st of March last, by their Chargé d'Affaires, the Hon Mr Donelson, as the basis for consummating the annexation of Texas to the Federal Union.

In performing the duty now assigned you, you will avail yourself of the occasion to present to His Excellency renewed assurances of the distinguished consideration and regard of the President of this Republic.

I have the honor to remain with sentiments of high respect

Your very obedient
and
Faithful Servant
(signed) J. Allen
Secretary of State

Department of State
Washington on the Brazos. July 16th 1845

Captain Charles S. Weis
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

The undersigned, Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him, under date of the 15th instant, by Captain Weis, the United States Chargé d'Affaires near this Government, announcing the necessity of the retirement to Matamoras of the Chargé d'Affaires of Mexico, in consequence of the declaration of the Texian Congress in regard to the Boundary of Texas and the consequent rupture of the relations between the Republic and Mexico.

The President has seen the note of Captain Weis with

such considerations as the contents are so well calculated to awaken, as it has charged the undersigned with the duty of communicating and recommending to

.during the recent visit to Liverpool those addresses of condolence, both official and personal, which have so long and so happily subsisted between Captain Elliot and the Government, the circumstance escaped us how much that ill health to the immediate cause of the contemplated visit, so deeply regretted by the President.

The good offices and friendly disposition of Her Majesty's Government towards this Republic, early manifested by a recognition of the independence and nationality of Texas, the exhibition of treaty relations; the benefits of long and uninterrupted commercial intercourse between the citizens of the two countries; and the magnanimity which has always characterized the deportment of the English Government towards this, under all the various circumstances of their mutual connexions and relations - a deportment even avowed by Towards the Texian nation and consistent with its power and its interest, added to the ever kind and pleasing demeanor of Her Majesty's accomplished Representative throughout his diplomatic intercourse with the authorities of this Republic, are considerations which claim the expression of heartfelt acknowledgments from the Government and people of Texas.

It has become the duty of the undersigned to acquaint Capt Elliot with the acceptance, on the part of this Republic, of the overture from the United States for annexation. By the Congress this acceptance was expressed by a Joint Resolution, adopted by both Houses in Secret session, and approved by the Executive on the 23d ultimo.

The Convention assembled at Austin on the 4th Instant, manifested its consent to the terms of the same measure by an ordinance passed on that day. The preliminaries for a Treaty with Mexico, on the basis of the continued separate nationality and independence of Texas have been rejected by the Senate. These manifestations hardly admit of a doubt that the incorporation of Texas with the Federal Union is destined to an early consummation, so far as that alternative depends upon the action of the People of this Republic, whose decision in the matter, the Executive, from the nature of his official relations to the community which has charged him with the administration of its affairs is bound to carry out

During the continuance of political and diplomatic intercourse between this Republic and other nations, it has been the constant care and desire of His Excellency to observe a course of equal justice towards all, and to cultivate with each relations of amity, founded upon a just estimate of national rights and honor; and a belief that his efforts in this respect are appreciated by Her Majesty's Government, is to him a source of high gratification.

Under a sense of the unfeignedly amicable and liberal course of the English Government already referred to, and of the cordiality and friendliness of feeling which have ever characterized the official and personal intercourse of Captain Elliot with the authorities of Texas, the acceptance of his departure, somewhat as it really is, would be the more regretted by the President, but for the occasion thereby furnished, to convey to Her Britannic Majesty, an expression of his earnest wishes, that she may be blessed with length of days and with the honors of a happy and peaceful reign, and to Captain Elliot, personally, the assurance of his high regard and congratulations: And the Undersigned, animated by these sentiments, improves Captain

Ellis to accept the distinguished consideration and regard, with which he has the honor to remain,

Your obed. Servt

and

Abraham F Ellis

Chas Ellis

Department of State
Washington 28th July 1845

Hon A S Donelson
Chargé d'Affaires of the United States
&c &c &c

The undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acquaint Mr Donelson, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States, that a Temporary prostration of health has prevented an earlier acknowledgment of the receipt of the note which the Hon. Mr Donelson did him the honor to address to him, under date of the 16th instant;- the contents of which, relating prospectively to the satisfactory accomplishment of the great object of his mission, indicate that he will probably leave this Republic, without a given meeting the seat of Government, and convey to His Excellency the President as well as to the undersigned the expressions of his congratulations and regard.

In the incorporation of Texas with the Federal Union, so early as may accord with the terms of the adopted basis, both the Government and people of this country, look with the utmost confidence. The rejection by the Senate of the American preliminaries, offering to this Republic a full recognition of her independence and nationality, provided she would not become annexed to any foreign power; the decided preference manifested by this nation for the alternative proffered by the two first sections of the Joint Resolution of the American Congress, over a dictated national existence, when the latter was surrendered to her choice by the ordeal of battle of great and enlightened Powers; and the ordinance adopted by the Delegates on the fourth instant, are so many concurring guarantees, that reliance to the great measure of reconciliation on the part of Texas, cannot be rationally entertained. Were any obstructions now interposed to its accomplishment, by any men or set of men here, clothed with power to act, would incontestably be the offspring of ambition and necessary to the cherished views and policy of the nation.

The President therefore agrees with the Hon Mr Donelson in the belief that the main object of his mission is nearly certain to be accomplished according to the terms of the pending basis; and that the State of Texas will be promptly admitted to her destined seat in the Confederacy, by the choosed concurrence of the Government and Congress of the United States.

The undersigned is honored by the reference which Mr Donelson, in his note, is pleased to make to the courtesy and hospitality with which the representatives on the part of the Government have been endowed; and he must be permitted to reciprocate by a free acknowledgment of his sense of the ability, candor

and knowingly which has occasioned the disappointment of the Hon. Mr Donelson in his intercourse with this Government, and in his correspondence with the undersigned.

That the understanding of the measure of annexation may lead to the prosperous results so confidently anticipated, to the honest desire of the President, by whose instructions the sentiments expressed herein are communicated.

Texas. The presentation of the petition by the Hon. Mr Donelson, on the 31st of March, last, the intermediate steps necessary to carry into effect, have been attended with such slight manifestations of excited feeling among the citizens of the communities as are inseparable from the progress of a measure so new in the intercourse of independent nations. It is believed however, that the peaceful accomplishment has been aided by the just and honorable relations, on the mean time pursued by the Executive of Texas, with the Governments of Great Britain and France. The friendly intervention here before existing between the Republic and those powers has in no degree been interrupted during the progress of the negotiations relating to annexation.

Neither England nor France could be expected to consent, that the incorporation of Texas with the U States, on terms to both, it must be remarked that no interference is attributable to either, calculated to affect the utmost freedom of deliberation and decision on the part of the Government and people of this Republic.

It is conceived also that the Executive could not have performed his paramount obligations to the Republic, if he had failed to present to the nation the proffered recognition of her independence, contained in the preliminaries to a treaty with Mexico. The people were entitled to the best efforts to obtain and present such an alternative to them, choice, and most necessary, as he conceives, would be have proved to the high trust reposed in him, if he had neglected to obtain, or refused to entertain to the nation the proposition contained in those preliminaries. He doubts not that on this respect his course will be justly appreciated by the Hon Mr Donelson and his Government; and that the decision of the Texian nation in favor of annexation, will not be the less valuable because it manifests, that their devotion to the Union surpasses their attachment to a declared national independence.

The President requests Mr Donelson to receive the cordiality with which he reciprocates the sentiments of personal consideration and regard contained in his note of the 31st instant, and the satisfaction of the Executive entire satisfaction with the course of the Honorable Mr Donelson, in his official and personal intercourse with this Government. The relations of friendship so long maintained between Texas and the United States are about to give place to a connection still more endearing and intimate - a connection, which, while it supersedes the residence and the Government of Mr Donelson in the high official character, with confidence to respect hereafter, in the same which shall promote the interests of commerce and to secure mutual happiness.

With these views, the undersigned renews the assurances of his distinguished consideration and regard.

(Sam Houston)

Department of State.
Washington D August. 1845.

Hon. Nathan D. Lee
Acting Chargé d'Affaires of Texas
&c &c &c

Sir,

Advices have reached this Department that the Hon. David G. Burnham is sick at Nacogdoches, and that some weeks may elapse before he will be able to repair to his post as Chargé d'Affaires of this Republic at the City of Washington. It is hoped that his confinement will be of short duration, and that he will soon be able to assume the discharge of his official functions.

But it is deemed necessary, in the mean time, that this Government should be represented by a proper diplomatic agent near the Government of the United States.

By virtue of your appointment as Secretary of Legation, you are authorised to discharge the duties of acting Chargé d'Affaires in the event of the absence of the commissioned officer from his post: and it is deemed advisable by the President that you enter upon the discharge of those duties, unless the arrival of Mr Burnham, whom you may meet travelling Washington, may be related one in course of one or two weeks, in which event you are to be governed by your own discretion under the circumstances of the case.

Together with a proper commission, Letters of Credence, and an Office Copy of the same, addressed to the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the United States will be herewith furnished you.

You will proceed, therefore, with all convenient dispatch to the City of Washington on the Potomac, where you will take possession of the archives, seals and books belonging to the Texian Legation there, and on your arrival, call upon the Secretary of State of the United States, and deliver to him in person your original Letters of Credence, retaining the Office Copy.

You will request of him to be presented at the proper time and place, to His Excellency the President of the United States, and tender to him, at the audience, the salutations of His Excellency the President of Texas, with the assurances of his friendly disposition and cherished confidence in carrying out and perfecting the policy and measure of annexation, according to the terms of the adopted and pending laws.

For your further guidance, you will show the letter of instructions addressed to the Hon. David G. Burnham, Chargé d'Affaires of Texas, and be governed by the directions therein contained.

You will keep the Department duly informed of your proceedings and of all matters which you may deem important to be communicated to this Government, and on the arrival of Mr Burnham to take charge of the Legation, or previous upon which you may have terminated the duties of this mission, to surrender the archives.

With these instructions I have only to add the assurances of distinguished consideration with which I am

Your obedient Servant
Wm Allen
Secretary of State

To His Excellency
The Secretary of State
of the United States of America

Sir,

The President of the Republic of Texas, having been apprized that Mr David G Burnet, whose late acts as Minister charge d'Affaires of this Government near the Government of the United States, is detained or prevented by motives entirely foreign to the charge of the Legation of Texas at Washington, has, consequently, thought proper to invest Mr William D Lee, who has been appointed Secretary of the said Legation, with the powers of acting Charge d'Affaires of this Government near the Government of the United States, until the arrival of Mr Hunt or the Legation and during any intervals of his absence, hereafter. The undersigned, therefore, has his continuance in his Office, & have the honor of communicating the same to your Excellency, and of praying you to give credence to whatever he shall say to you on my part.

Mr Lee knows the sincere and Respectful desire of the interest and prosperity of the United States of America, and our Sincere desire to cultivate its friendship, and to demonstrate it by all the good offices which may be in our power. He knows also my zeal to promote these by what ever may depend upon my Ministry. I have no doubt that Mr Lee will be prudent & steadfast to meet your confidence, and I avail myself with pleasure of this occasion to offer to your Excellency assurances of my high and distinguished consideration.

Sir Your Most

Department of State
August 2. 1845

Department of State
Washington 2 July 1845

Sir,

I have the pleasure of communicating to you by direction of His Excellency the President, a commission authorizing you to discharge the functions of Secretary to the Legation of Texas in the United States. And you are accordingly enjoined to enter on your duties upon the receipt of this letter.

Mr Isaac Van Zandt, has an appointment from the Government similar to yours, and is going to Washington and acting in your official character, you will have to discuss with him and with Mr Buchanan whatever may concern the interests of the two countries.

I am with sentiments of high consideration

Your Obedient Servant

Ebn Allen

Secretary of State.

Department of State
Austin 30 August 1845

H. P. A Rhodes, Esquire,
Acting Consul of the United States at Galveston
&c &c &c

The Undersigned Secretary of State of the Republic of Texas has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the note addressed to him by E A Rhodes, Esqr, acting Consul of the United States at Galveston, under date of the 21st instant communicating intelligence transmitted to the President of the United States, touching the recent movements of Mexican troops under Generals Paredes and Arista, and the preparatory measures of His Excellency adopted and advised for the protection of Texas against their attacks.

Intelligence of a similar character, but less full in its details, has been communicated to the Executive in a dispatch from Gen Taylor under date of the 16 instant, and in a note from Mr Donelson, dated the 5th instant and transmitted to this Department. His Excellency's reply to the note of Gen Taylor was dispatched on the 28 instant and its contents express the opinion then entertained by the Executive that the Mexican forces concentrating at Matamoras and other points upon the Rio Grande, were not intended for the immediate invasion of Texas, but rather to maintain an position and act defensively for the present. That opinion was based upon such evidence as were then in possession of the Executive; but the additional and specific information contained in the note of Mr. Rhodes, relating to the intelligence from unidentified sources which has reached the President of the United States, leaves little room to doubt that those troops are designed by the Mexican Government for hostile operations against Texas. There is no reason to suppose that such hostilities would be preceded by any formal declaration of war by Mexico against the United States; nor that her belligerent operations would be carried on the form of sustained and systematic warfare. After a brief series of sudden attacks and rapid evolutions, the Mexican forces would again retire across the Rio Grande; with what of success or defeat marked their career since the battle of Gen Taconta, they have never entertained a serious hope of reconquering the country, nor a settled determination to invade it. As heretofore, they would now be driven after inflicting upon the border the calamities incident to an irregular and desultory species of Mexican warfare.

The President has at the request of Gen Taylor designated four companies of Infantry now on the Texian frontier, and one company of Artillery, all belonging to Regiments to be recruited up to the service of the United States. He has also ordered four companies of Texian Volunteers to be mustered into service, to have in readiness a volunteer force of Cavalry not to exceed one thousand men. These forces will be ready to act with the utmost promptitude against the enemy for the defence of the frontier and at the call of the Major Gen commanding the Texian forces. Should circumstances in his judgment render it necessary to call into service any additional number of men than might be required, such orders will be promptly communicated to the Commander

The Cabinet will transmit communication to the Congress of Texas any measures or recommendations which may arise for an additional employment of

force to cooperate with those under his command, and we will still be hopefully attended to. From his frontier position and the facilities on his power for acquiring all necessary information, he will no doubt be able to anticipate every contemplated hostile movement of the Enemy in season for a sufficient force to concentrate and to meet it.

The President is gratified to learn from the report of Mr. Rhodes That arms and ammunitions of war are placed in depot at Matamoras sufficient for Ten Thousand men by order of the Executive of the United States. In the event of an invasion by the Mexicans, these arms and ammunition would be indispensable for the use of the Texian soldiery; and in that event it is the design of the Executive, That the seat of active hostilities shall be, as soon as practicable, forced back beyond the Rio Grande, and that the theatre of war be Transfered to the Enemy's Country.

The Undersigned has the honor to present to Mr Rhodes the assurance of his distinguished regard, and to be.

Your most obedient servant.

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